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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MAJ GEN TRAN VAN GIANG EXHORTS NAVY TO DEFEND SEA AREAS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Tran Van Giang: "Develop the Glorious Tradition of the Vietnamese People's Navy in Building and Defending the Sea Areas of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Joining the army and people throughout the country in enthusiastically, proudly and solemnly celebrating the 35th anniversary of the successful August Revolution and the 2 September National Day, the Navy is gladly celebrating the 25th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Navy (7 May 1955-7 May 1980) and the 16th anniversary of its traditional initial victory (5 August 1964-5 August 1980).

Over the past 25 years of struggle--a short period of time, though--, our People's Navy has simultaneously fought, built, rapidly matured and won glorious victories because it was founded and has grown up during the most glorious and heroic epoch of our nation, because it has been enlightened by the party policy of independence and self-government, because it has been led, educated and trained by the party and by respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, because it has been cared for and nourished by the people and because it has been supported and aided by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

At the time of the historic confrontation with the United States to save the nation, our People's Navy had just been created and its forces were still immature; nevertheless, it immediately joined the fight against the modern naval and air forces of U.S. imperialism. By developing our nation's traditional indomitability and our army's traditional determination to fight and vanquish, by applying our ancestors' skillful tactics and strategies in combating against the enemy on rivers and seas, by learning from valuable experiences in the anti-French resistance and by resolutely implementing the motto that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," our People's Navy created numerous combat tactics and unique methods of valiant and wise action, managed to mobilize the invincible strength of the people's war and was, therefore, able to defeat the enemy on the river and sea battlefields, to sink and damage U.S. ships of various types, to

shoot down U.S. aircraft, and to dismantle and detonate thousands of U.S. torpedoes--thus foiling the U.S. strategic blockade of our sea and coastal areas and ensuring thorough communications on our side. Traversing vast, strongly wavy and windy seas and breaking through the offensive and pre-emptive lines of the enemy's thick blockade, our Navy quickly provided support for the fraternal South and displayed high creativeness and heroism in laying a Ho Chi Minh trail on the sea. Our marine sappers--the "Yet Kieu's" [name of a Vietnamese hero who sank Chinese invaders' boats several centuries ago] of the new era--sank thousands of enemy ships and boats in both their rear and base areas and achieved high combat effectiveness. Progressing from small-scale attacks to larger campaigns in 1968 and 1972, our People's Navy scored brilliant military exploits and, especially during the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, firmly seized the opportunity to rapidly liberate the Spratly Islands and the southern sea areas and islands of the fatherland and to contribute to the complete victory of the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. By conducting a protracted and extremely difficult fight full of hardships and by overcoming countless challenges and sacrifices to win victories and to mature, our People's Navy has proven worthy of the party's and people's confidence and developed its good tradition, thereby winning the Central Military Party Committee's award written in 10 [Vietnamese] golden words: "Valiant Fight, Sagacity-Creativeness, Overcoming Difficulties, Determination to Fight and Vanquish."

Such a tradition is the crystallization of the intellect, talents, sacrifice spirit, valor, heroism and ingenuity of all cadres, combatants, workers and personnel of the national defense naval branch represented by 28 units which have been cited as heroic ones by the National Assembly and government and by 20 cadres and combatants cited as heroes of the people's armed forces. The naval force is very enthusiastic about and proud of naval sapper unit 1 which has been commended three times for its heroism. Naval sapper group 126 and battlefield transport naval troops felt highly honored when the Navy was awarded the noble and precious Ho Chi Minh Order.

At present, the historic mission of our entire party, people and army is to successfully build socialism and to firmly defend the socialist fatherland. The vast sea areas and the large continental shelf of our country have an important strategic position in the task of building and defending the fatherland. In connivance with U.S. imperialism and international reactionary forces, the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles is fiercely opposing and sabotaging the world revolutionary movement as well as the revolutions in our country, Laos and Kampuchea in the hope of weakening and annexing our country and the Indochinese ones and paving the way for expansion to Southeast Asia and for world hegemony. To carry out this scheme, this clique considers our country's sea areas to be an important strategic zone and intends to monopolize the eastern seas to promote its aggressive and expansionist plot. Faced with this situation, our people are, of course, obliged to master their sea areas and islands, to strenuously build them and strengthen them from all points of view, and to exploit the rich sea resources to successfully build socialism. As a pillar of the system of collective ownership of sea areas and islands and as a core force in the

people's war to defend the fatherland at sea, the People's Navy has the very heavy but very glorious mission of readily fighting to firmly defend the sea areas and islands of the fatherland and of simultaneously intensifying production, participating in economic and national construction and fulfilling international obligations.

Clearly aware of these responsibilities and obligations, over the past 5 years our People's Navy has strongly developed its glorious tradition, successfully carried out the assigned tasks and scored brilliant achievements in the following fields:

It has rapidly heightened its combat readiness, built an increasingly stable battle position on the sea and islands and proven able to defeat the enemy under all circumstances. Especially noteworthy is the fact that it defeated the enemy on the southwestern sea areas of the fatherland; that it won overall victory at sea, on islands and the mainland, from both the military and political points of view and in the fulfillment of both national and international obligations; that it annihilated the navy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--the henchmen of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles--; and that it accomplished its mission in an assigned campaign.

It has stepped up production to participate in economic construction. Though the means and equipment at its disposal are not much, it has tried to rapidly increase its yearly catch of sea fish. Industrial production and the service rendered to promote the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas have obtained good results. For several years at a stretch, the Ba Son, Nha Be and X46 workshops have fulfilled plans and have continuously tried to increase the capacity of repairing and building new ships and boats to serve combat and production purposes.

It has quickly developed its forces, improved their quality and built itself into a branch of service that continues to grow up vigorously to meet task requirements in the new stage; it has actively carried out the movement "to develop the good tradition and heighten the combat strength" of the people's armed forces, built up many units which have fulfilled the movement's five objectives and laid firm foundations for successfully accomplishing all missions.

It has constantly heightened the spirit of collective ownership. Cadres, combatants and manual and office workers of the national defense navy have surmounted difficulties and hardships, continued to wage a new fight, been present on all sea areas and islands of the fatherland, devoted all their energy, stood ready to sacrifice their lives for the revolutionary cause and displayed a high determination to vanquish aggressors as well as poverty and backwardness in order to actively contribute to defending the fatherland and successfully building socialism. Many typical examples have been set in all fields--combat readiness, combat performance, production and building up of the naval branch on all battlefields from the

southwestern to northern sea areas and in all units from those stationed on remote sea islands to those located on the mainland and from various organs and schools to institutes, workshops and stations--thereby creating new positive factors which promote our People's Navy advance and ensure successful completion of all missions.

We rejoice at the fact that 5 units including Naval Group 811, Ship 203, Ship 199 (Fleet I), Battalion 3 and Battalion 5 (Group 126) have been cited as heroic units by the National Assembly and government, that 97 organs, institutes, workshops and stations have been commended and that thousands of cadres, combatants and manual and office workers of the national defense navy have been awarded Orders.

In celebrating the 25th founding anniversary of the People's Navy, we are proud of this glorious tradition which will forever represent a high and noble moral value, which brilliantly and specifically reflects the worker class nature and the revolutionary nature of our army and which motivates cadres, combatants and manual and office workers of our national defense navy to move forward to win even greater victories.

In this new era of the country, our People's Navy has to shoulder responsibilities and missions which, though very heavy, are very glorious and which require that everyone of us rapidly mature to meet the high standards of the country and that, though having made many contributions, he must continue to contribute more by devoting all his enthusiasm and talents, in conjunction with the entire army and people, to overcoming all difficulties and challenges and to promoting the revolutionary cause.

An immediate task of all cadres, combatants and manual and office workers of the national defense navy is to develop the glorious tradition of our People's Navy and to launch a really strong, effervescent and extensive movement for revolutionary action in a high spirit of revolutionary offensive. We must try to satisfactorily carry out the task of standing ready to fight while performing production, to strictly execute new combat regulations and directives of the army, to properly preserve, use and repair all ships, boats, weapons and equipments and to vigorously advance into the scientific-technical field in order to master all modern equipments and techniques used in fighting and producing. We must display high proletarian internationalism, fulfill our obligations to the fraternal socialist countries, and try to build our branch of service into a revolutionary people's navy which is powerful, which has increasingly high standards proper to a regular and modern navy, which is ready to fight and determined to defend the sea areas and islands of the fatherland while performing production and participating in economic and national construction, which fulfills both its national and international duties and which is, therefore, worthy of the confidence and love of the party and people.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LE TRONG TAN SPEAKS ON STRENGTHENING ARMY DISCIPLINE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 5, May 80 pp 25-34

[Excerpts from a speech by Col. Gen. Le Trong Tan, Chief of Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, to an Order Training class for high-ranking cadres: "The Entire Army Acts According to Orders, Raises Our Professional Level"]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

The Party Central Committee and President Ho always paid special attention to building up our army. President Ho, a gifted strategist of the Vietnamese revolution and the beloved father of the Vietnamese people's armed forces, founded, led, educated, and directly guided our army from its inception. He taught that "Our army must be a people's army, a revolutionary army which advances to a professional, modern status." President Ho paid special attention to strengthening the army's discipline and taught that "Strict discipline must be maintained at all levels."

In order to implement the guidelines for building the army in the new phase, which were set forth by the Party Central Committee and the Testament of President Ho, the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense decided to promulgate a number of general orders. This Orders Training class was organized so that the high-ranking cadres could fully grasp the orders that have been promulgated and guide their units in their good execution, and to further raise our army's professional level. That manifests the very strong determination of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of Defense to raise our army's level of professionalization and modernization, so that it can meet the requirement of defending the socialist homeland.

Your Orders Training class has attained good results. In the process of researching and studying you have reached a high degree of unanimity with the policies of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense -- resolutely promulgating and executing orders and raising our army's professional level during the new phase -- and with the contents of the orders, and you have contributed correct opinions. However, the results of your study in this training class are only the beginning. Its practical and major result must be to bring about a transformation in their units' execution of orders and fulfillment of orders.

In order to help you command and manage your units so that they do a good job of carrying out orders, I will focus my remarks on two topics:

First, a general evaluation of our army's execution of orders and professional development during the recent period.

Second, resolutely creating a strong new transformation with regard to the execution of orders throughout the army, and stably raising our army's professional level.

I. A General Evaluation of Our Army's Execution of Orders and Professional Development During the Recent Period.

In evaluating our army's execution of orders and professional development we must not be simplistic, subjective, or one-sided. However, it is difficult to avoid having different ways of looking at things and of evaluation, which are sometimes in opposition to one another. Only with historical, objective, and comprehensive viewpoints can we faithfully and correctly reflect our army's process of development, combat, and maturation.

As we all know, the basic objectives of professionalization are to create the greatest possible strength with regard to the army's organization and a high degree of centralization and unity with regard to the will, actions, and strength of the entire army, in order to fulfill the political missions assigned by the party and state. In view of those objectives, the task of building a professional army contributed to enabling our army to devote all its strength to, along with the entire population, defeating the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, and winning the first battle against the Chinese expansionists.

Our beloved Uncle Ho instructed our army to be "Loyal to the nation and filial toward the people."¹ He also said that "Our army is loyal to the party and filial toward the people, are prepared to fight and sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the homeland and for socialism. It fulfills all missions, overcomes all difficulties, and defeats all enemies."²

In the past the process of professional development contributed very importantly to the creation of our army's great organizational strength, assured that our army had a high degree of unity, and fully developed its ability to victoriously implement the political lines and missions, and the military lines and missions, of the party during the anti-French resistance war, the anti-U.S. war to liberate the South and defend the north, and in the war against the Chinese expansionists and their lackeys to defend the homeland along the southwestern and northern borders.

On the basis of fully understanding the military thought and line of the party, our army has created for itself correct, creative, and unique Vietnamese military science and art. By means of the glorious feats of

arms of our army during the past 35 years that military science and art have clearly demonstrated their superiority over the reactionary bourgeois military science of the French and U.S. imperialists.

Our army's organization has continually grown stronger and has become increasingly unified and complete. From small revolutionary armed units it advanced to it advanced to the organization of a regular army, and from infantry it advanced to the organization of a modern army made up of armed forces branches, technical combat arms, and large-scale combined arms units, with increasingly unified, tight, and scientific regulations, standards, organizational tables, and equipment.

The campaign and tactical operational principles of the infantry, air force, navy, and air-defense forces; the principles and systems for carrying out party work and political work; the contents, organization, and methods of training and education; and a number of statutes and systems regarding tasks and activities have been drafted, promulgated, and continually supplemented during the process of implementation.

The principles and stipulations regarding the activities of our army when it is fulfilling its international obligation have been increasingly perfected and have been carried out with increasing skill, and are contributing importantly to the consolidation and development of the solidarity, friendship and militant alliance of the three peoples of the Indochinese Peninsula.

Those glorious accomplishments were attained first of all because the Party Central Committee and Uncle Ho directly established, led, and educated our army. The people, the governmental organs, and the revolutionary mass associations gave all-out assistance to the army. Our cadres and men were united, believed in and were absolutely loyal to the revolutionary undertaking of the party and people, gave their all in combat, and continually forged for themselves a strong consciousness of organization and discipline, etc. Therefore, our army was able to overcome a myriad of challenges and obstacles, continued to develop step by step, and matured into a regular, modern, powerful revolutionary army. As comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of party, said, "In the history of the development and defense of our nation, never have our people had an army as strong as that of today. That is one of the basic factors which assure that our homeland will always endure and that our people will always live in independence and freedom." 3

However, the accomplishments that have been attained in the process of executing orders and building a professional army have not yet met the requirements of the political and military tasks of the phase of constructing and defending the socialist homeland, and indeed have revealed many shortcomings and weaknesses.

In general, our professional level does not correspond to our army's present level of modernization. The work style and way of life of small

professionals who work in this way are ill and are dispersed have adversely influenced the process of increasing the professionalism and combat strength of the army.

The creation of legal and organizational bases on which to create increasingly greater organizational strength and attain a high degree of centralization and unity -- the drafting and promulgation of the system of orders, statutes, regulations, etc. -- is still proceeding slowly, or else they are promulgated but are not resolutely carried out. There have been times when we have not paid adequate attention to the importance of executing orders. And in places and at times there has been incorrect understanding, such as believing that to carry out orders is to be dogmatic and mechanical, etc. It is noteworthy that while the missions, organization, and equipment of the army have developed and the army has undergone changes, we have not urgently and resolutely amended and supplemented the contents and stipulations so that they may be appropriate. Especially, there is still a rightist tendency with regard to the carrying out of the orders, systems, and regulations that have been set forth.

The organization and equipment of the army, of the armed forces branches, the combat arms, the command and leadership organs at the various echelons, and the institutes and schools, are not yet truly ship-shape, uniform, and complete, and are not very effective. They are not yet appropriate to the structure and organization of a professional, modern army.

The ability of the cadres (especially at the base level) to command and manage their units is still insufficient in comparison to the army's development. There are still many cadres who have not been trained in accordance with a professional, unified, systematic, and comprehensive training program.

Education regarding the systems and orders and the organization of their implementation have not gone hand-in-hand, and the relationship between voluntariness and compulsion has not been well resolved. We often merely appeal for and encourage a consciousness of "general enlightenment" and have not organized the strict enforcement and the forging of discipline in the army. We have not created on the part of each cadre and enlisted man a solid habit of executing orders and acting in accordance with orders. Therefore, the consciousness of organization and discipline, and the attitude of voluntarily and strictly carrying out orders, of our cadres and men are not very strong. There have even been violations of discipline.

There are many reasons for these deficiencies and weaknesses. Prolonged, continuous warfare has caused considerable difficulty for the development of a professional army in accordance with a basic, long-range program. Furthermore, the negative effects of the prolonged warfare have considerably influenced all aspects of life in the army. But the main reasons are subjective ones. The managing cadres at the various echelons, from top to bottom, have not continually paid attention to developing a professional

army, or else they have solved that problem but have not taken positive steps. A number of cadres still have weak command ability, their sense of responsibility is not strong, and they are still rightist and arbitrary in managing the units.

II. Resolutely Create a Strong Transformation in the Execution of Orders Throughout the Army, Steadily Advance Our Army's Professional Level.

Everyone knows that our army is faced with the new and very difficult tasks of defending and building the socialist Vietnamese homeland. That demands that our army have very great organizational strength. With that strength, each cadre, enlisted man, unit, organ, combat arm, and armed forces branch can fully develop their will, spirit, talent, and ability to act in order to fulfill the military and political tasks assigned by the party in the new phase.

Orders, statutes, and decentralization to carry out orders, play a very important role in creating the organizational strength, developing the revolutionary nature, and increasing the combat strength, of our army. That is a very basic content of the great undertaking of building a professional army. The system of general orders, the system of combat orders of the armed forces and combat arms, and the system of regulations and rules regarding the various aspects of work are intended to legalize the responsibilities and duties of military personnel, the relationships among military personnel, the relationships between military personnel and the people, the governmental organs at the various echelons, and the mass associations, the operational principles of the army on the battlefield, in training, in daily life, etc. By that means, the system of orders, statutes, and regulations assures that military personnel act in accordance with law in a tight, unified scientific organization, under centralized, unified command, and that they fully develop their strength in order to fulfill their missions in the new phase.

Our army's system of orders, statutes, and regulations reflects in a concentrated and specific manner the working class nature and new-style nature of the army of the Vietnam Socialist Republic, the military line and formula for waging war to defend the homeland, the army's organizational principles, the direction and tasks of army development, etc., set forth by the party. The specific stipulations regarding the duties, responsibilities, and relationships of military personnel, the combat organization and execution principles of the armed forces branches, combat arms, etc., are determined, and become laws, on the basis of a full understanding of the matters mentioned above. Therefore, it is not surprising that we call the system of orders, statutes, and regulations in our army laws of the Vietnamese socialist state regarding the army, a legal basis and specific legal stipulations for assuring the absolute, direct leadership of the party over the army in all respects, and for assuring the exercise of the collective mastership right of the cadres and men, assuring that the entire army is of one will, strengthening discipline, and increasing our army's combat strength.

Therefore, it may be said that the system of orders, statutes, and regulations manifest in a concentrated and specific manner the party nature, revolutionary nature, and socialist nature of our state's new-style army. To strictly carry out the orders and statutes under all circumstances and conditions, and adhering to discipline and discipline, is to specifically manifest the loyalty of all military personnel toward the revolutionary enterprise of the party and the people. The leadership, command, combat, and work skills and talent of the cadres and men, the troops' consciousness of organization and discipline, etc. It is also a yardstick for measuring the quality, ability to act, and combat strength of each enlisted man, cadre, unit, combat arm, armed forces branch, and the entire army.

If it does not act in accordance with orders, statutes, and regulations, how could a large and strong military organization such as our army at present, with many modern armed forces branches and combat arms, and with hundreds of different sectors and trades, which uses hundreds of types of weapons and facilities with different capacities and uses, and is active all over the nation and fulfills its international obligations, have tight leadership and command, and how could it create a high degree of centralization and unity and the combat strength with which to fulfill its missions?

Therefore, resolutely carrying a strict transformation is the execution of orders throughout the army, and further raising the professional level of our and also urgent requirements for the immediate future.

Clearly, the political and military lines and missions of the party in the new phase -- the phase of building and defending the socialist homeland; the mission of building and developing the army, and the advances of the scientific-technical revolution, especially modern military science and technology, demand that our army positively and urgently develop into a revolutionary, professional, valiant army that becomes more and more powerful.

Today, our country and people have entered a new era, the era of independence, freedom and socialism. Our people are developing their homeland in the course of five-year plans. Although we are still encountering many difficulties, a progressive social system -- a socialist system -- is steadily developing in our country. Our army, a sharp instrument of the proletarian dictatorship, must exemplify the strength and superiority of the state of the Vietnam Socialist Republic in its capacity of building and defending all accomplishments of the socialist revolution. The resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee clearly pointed out the Chinese expansionists' plot to commit aggression against and annex our country. Their war of aggression against our country's territory, which began on 17 February 1979, affirmed that. Our army must urgently raise its level of professionalization and modernization, increase its fighting strength, and raise its level of combat-readiness in order to, along with the entire population, strongly defend our beloved socialist homeland. That is a very urgent objective requirement. Our army is also a large

school for educating and training the new generation of youths, the new socialist man, in the army. They are people who have a civilized way of life, have a high degree of organization and discipline, are enlightened, are enthusiastic in labor, work with discipline and good techniques, and know how to fulfill their responsibilities and obligations toward building and defending the homeland.

Our army is also undergoing new development with regard to organization and equipment. The modern armed forces branches and combat arms are gradually being perfected. Many large-scale combined arms units are being formed. Its modern weapons and technical equipment are continually developing. That development demands a very high degree of planning, precision, unity, coordination, discipline, and science in all activities of our cadres and men. Without strict execution of orders we cannot master the modern equipment or military organization, and we cannot comprehensively, firmly, and specifically command individual units or the army as a whole, cannot maintain the army's fighting strength, and cannot maintain a high degree of combat-readiness.

Our army must firmly grasp and victoriously utilize the military science and art of war to defend the homeland, must utilize with a high degree of effectiveness the various war-waging formulas -- the formula of waging war by means of main-force units and local people's war, the formula of large-scale combined arms operations on land at sea, and in the air, and the various forms of offensive, counter-offensive, and defense. The formula of combined arms operations will be utilized on the front line, at the very outset, with the use of many forces, armed forces branches, and combat arms, and with a large number of tanks, artillery, missiles, airplanes, etc. Those missions can be fulfilled only if the cadres and men have a high degree of political consciousness, are highly organized and disciplined, obey commands and correctly carry out orders, etc. Unless all peacetime activities of the army are habitually carried out according to orders, in combat it will be impossible to coordinate closely in order to develop sufficient combined strength with which to defeat a large enemy army and victoriously carry out our party's strategic decisions.

Our army has a very glorious and extremely difficult international obligation in the fight of the Vietnamese, Laotian, and Kampuchean peoples against the common enemies: the Chinese expansionists and the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists. That demands that our army make strong progress in professional development in order to fully develop its combat strength and, along with our people and the people and armies of the other countries on the Indochinese Peninsula to defeat all aggressive plots and acts of the enemy.

In addition to the urgent demands of our army's present construction and combat missions, the changes and advances of the scientific-technical revolution in general and of Vietnamese science and technology specifically demand that all cadres and men do a better job of carrying out orders. The

concept of the "disciplined soldier" has become broader and has additional new contents. Therefore, to improve the quality of order execution, merely being conscious of executing and obeying orders is not enough; only with certain knowledge can responsibilities be fulfilled, and only then can orders be effectively carried out.

Clearly, our army is facing objective, urgent requirements regarding the development of a professional army. We will encounter considerable difficulties in the process of raising our army's professional level. But in addition to those difficulties we have certain very basic advantages. First of all, our party has determined the political and military lines and tasks of the new phase, the line and formula of waging war to defend the homeland, and the long-range direction and tasks of army development. That is the most decisive factor which will allow our army to advance steadily on the path of increasingly greater modernization.

All of our cadres and men are enthusiastic over the task of developing the army, and want our army to become an army with a high degree of professionalism and modernization. Therefore, cadres, party members, and enlisted men will go all-out to victoriously implement the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress regarding the development of our army into a professional, modern people's army, and the resolution of the Central Military Party Committee regarding the promulgation and execution of orders.

Furthermore, our army has a solid basis on which to ensure that the entire army acts in accordance with orders and raises its professional level. A number of systems and regulations have been promulgated, including the one-commander system, and the organization, equipment, bases for training and educating cadres, material-technical bases, etc., of our army are being continually perfected and expanded. Especially, our army has rich combat experience, and has the experience of the recent professional development process. Those are very solid bases on which our army can advance to a higher level of professionalism.

Our people will certainly enthusiastically support and assist our army in its professional development and in strengthening discipline. For that suits the present desires of all our people, all over the country.

We also have the all-round support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal nations. We are positively assimilating and creatively applying the advanced experiences of the Soviet Army and of the armies of the other fraternal nations regarding the development of a professional, modern army of the socialist state.

But so that the entire army can act in accordance with orders, and bring about a strong transformation in the execution of orders, in the immediate future we must take steps to organize practical, effective implementation.

First of all, we must create strong determination to carry out orders and achieve professional development throughout the army. That determination must be equal to the tasks the party and government assign to the army, to the enthusiasm of the entire army, and to the desires of the people.

The highest-ranking commanders of the ministries, military regions, armed forces branches, combat arms, corps, institutes, schools, and organs at the various levels must truly study to grasp the orders, and be exemplary in implementing them in accordance with their responsibility and authority, as stipulated by the orders. The upper-echelon commanders must truly supervise and educate the lower echelon, set a good example for the lower echelon and for their own units, and fully develop the effectiveness of their responsibility and authority in executing orders. The commanders must, along with the party committees organize the effective implementation of the incisive resolutions of the party committees, create a strong transformation in the units' execution of orders.

Whether the effectiveness of the "The entire army acts in accordance with orders" campaign improves or not depends to a considerable extent on the organization of training and education regarding the execution of orders. The cadres and organs commanding and guiding training at the various echelons must fully understand, and do a good job of implementing, the requirement of training and education accompanied by the execution of orders, statutes, systems, etc., which was ordered by Senior General Van Tien Dung, Minister of National Defense. As soon as things are studied they must be implemented. Elements or units which complete study must implement what they have learned immediately. The unit's highest commander must directly guide, supervise, and correct the execution of orders, from small things to large things, continually and promptly.

In order to create a strong transformation in the execution of orders, in the implementation process it is necessary to closely combine voluntariness and compulsion. As we all know, voluntariness is the foremost factor in proletarian military discipline. It is also a basic condition for distinguishing the difference between the nature of the discipline of a proletarian army and that of a bourgeois army. Lenin said, "The Red Army has created the strongest discipline ever, discipline which is based not on cudgels but on the enlightenment and all-out sacrifice of the workers and peasants."⁴ One of the very basic measures is that of organization. The promulgation and strict execution of orders is one of the organization measures. Orders are military laws, so we must not be rightist or "negotiating" in implementing them. Those who are not enlightened must also carry out orders, and as they carry out orders we must continue to educate them and encourage their spirit of voluntariness.

In the process of organizing the implementation of the "The entire army acts in accordance with orders" campaign, the organs, schools, and units must, on the basis of their central missions and weaknesses, concentrate on resolving a number of urgent problems within a short period of time,

such as raising the level of combat readiness, ending negative phenomena and lax discipline, avoiding responsibility, carrying out orders arbitrarily and sloppily, etc.

Each military region, armed forces branch, combat arm, corps, organ, etc., must create conditions and appropriate material bases for carrying out orders, and cannot make the excuse of difficult conditions and circumstances, or of one shortage or another, in order to avoid carrying out orders or carry out orders haphazardly or superficially. Echelons and units must overcome their difficulties, and not be dependent on, or wait on, the upper echelon. By doing so they will reduce the army's difficulties and create advantages for carrying out orders. Of course, the Ministry of National Defense is responsible for resolving the army's over-all difficulties, and for helping the units resolve their difficulties.

Another matter which must receive attention is that the system of orders just promulgated by the Ministry of Defense, whether in draft form or official, must be executed fully and strictly. If there are irrationalities in the process of implementation, the units must positively recommend changes. The Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of Defense will study adjustments and supplementations.

Resolutely creating a strong transformation in the execution of orders throughout the army is a process of resolute, persistent struggle to overcome bad habits caused by a lack of discipline and create a civilized way of life, a new culture life, and the new man in the army. Therefore, in schools, organs, and units, among cadres and men, in units fulfilling missions at the front or in the rear, etc., we must create a common attitude, a common movement, and common public opinion in order to positively respond to and resolutely execute orders. We must orient all activities toward the fulfillment of responsibilities and missions in accordance with the stipulated orders, and create the way of life and habit of executing orders. We must concentrate our command and management on the good execution of orders by the units at the front and stationed in the large cities. Attention must be paid to teaching and managing the execution of orders in unattached elements, units stationed far away, and the cadres and men who work independently.

All cadres and men must realize that to resolutely act in accordance with orders is to strictly achieve the basic contents of the campaign to "Develop the fine nature and increase the combat strength" of the people's armed forces which was launched by the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee.

In addition to the above-mentioned immediate measures we must urgently perform such tasks as perfecting the TO & E, improving cadre training, continuing to promulgate a complete system of orders and statutes, etc., in order to continually raise our army's professional level positively, rapidly, comprehensively, and stably, increase its fighting strength, and assure that it gloriously fulfills its missions in the new phase of our country's revolution.

FOOTNOTES

1. Instructions to Pupils of Tran Quoc Tuan School, 1946.
2. Speech Commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Vietnam People's Army, 22 December 1964.
3. Speech Commemorating the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the Vietnam People's Army.
4. V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works, " Vol. 38, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, Vietnamese-language edition, p 288.

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UNO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY YOUTHS JOIN ARMY

Hanoi CHINH NGHIA in Vietnamese 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Tran Ngoc Dao: "Youths in Ho Chi Minh City Enthusiastically Enlist in the Army"]

[Text] Together with their parents, brothers and sisters, nearly 800 youths from Binh Thanh District gathered at the Ha Huy Tap school to attend a troop departure ceremony.

After undergoing training in military behavior and discipline, a number of Catholic youths such as Tran Van Hao, Vo Ve and No Van Hieu have become typical combatants who have displayed a high spirit of solidarity and selfconscious discipline, who have motivated other youths to accomplish tasks assigned by the high level and who have obtained good results from training.

Many parents came to visit their sons. For example, on seeing that her son Hao had made progress, his visiting mother encouraged him to satisfactorily fulfill the tasks of a youth. Owing to such encouragement and motivation, the youths had their minds at ease in carrying out training. They promised to display determination to become good armymen to requite the solicitous rearing provided by their parents and to simultaneously stand ready to accept tasks and to "go anywhere and do anything as required by the fatherland."

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CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI RAILWAY POLICE POST EDUCATES ITS RANKS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Hoang Phuc]

[Text] Providing political security, fighting crime, protecting socialism's properties, protecting passengers' lives and properties are the duties of the cadres and troopers of the Hanoi railway station police post.

In 1979 and chiefly in the first 6 months of 1980, the unit has determined: in order to fulfill its duties, it has to closely coordinate the above-mentioned tasks with the task of consolidating the unit to prevent negative phenomena occurring daily at the station from affecting cadres, public employees and troopers.

"To speak is easy, but starting a job of fighting negativism at a complex station is not so simple," said comrade Le Doan Chuc, VCP Chapter Secretary and immediately in charge of the unit.

It is true that here, one needs only to carry a bag of merchandise or to buy a ticket for a certain bad person, etc...in order to instantly get tens or hundreds of piasters to squander without the unit knowing about it. Sometimes, even accepting a cigarette can lead to doing favors or to a laissez-faire attitude... For that reason, the unit has focused on two principle areas which are to create police cadre and trooper with a spirit of responsibility before the people and to fight negativism on three fronts: internal protection, protection of the cadres' ranks and of the public employees in the service and of society as a whole.

Fighting negativism among public employees is not limited to launching the masses to participate in the protection task but also to reinforce the education task to allow everybody to realize that the work done by the police aims at protecting cadres and employees in the service and not at making arrests and giving penalties as main objectives.

Thanks to that, cadres and public employees of the station have given much information to the police and uncovered many phenomena in the process of ticket registration, ticket sales leading to many arrests for illicit ticket

sales and the arrest of Nguyen Thi Binh, Pham Thi Nham and Dang Van-Hien, station employees who connived with dishonest merchants to smuggle out tickets. On the other hand, information given by the people uncovered cadres and troopers connected with the phenomena of buying tickets for others or living lavishly was confirmed. The command headquarters has even informed the station's ticket salesclerks to resolutely refuse ticket sales to any cadre or trooper wanting to buy tickets for their dependents unless they have a signed note from the command of the station unit. The unit has also designed many internal protection measures such as management of cadres and troopers on duty and off.

In regard to duty, the unit specifically assigns work and determines levels of struggle for each squad. Any squad that lets many thefts occur in its sector of responsibility will have its emulation score penalized. At the end of a month or of a short emulation phase, awards in kind (purchased with money earned by overtime labor of the unit) are given. At weekly flag raising ceremonies, any squad that takes the lead in the contest reads the five oaths of honor and the unsatisfactory squad reads the ten discipline commandments of the people's police. Through the abovementioned methods, the emulation movement has been preserved and the quality of work has been significantly improved. The number of cadres and troopers violating work discipline has been drastically reduced. The unit is fully aware of each individual's situation. With extra income earned by overtime work, the post not only buys television sets to serve the men's cultural activities and buys units and individual prizes but also gives temporary loans to those whose families have difficulties, etc...On the other hand, any small sign showing anything extraordinary in the life of each person will be clarified by the unit in order to detect mistakes and violations and to provide timely education. Each cadre and trooper pledges not to violate the following seven points:

- to not accept bribes under any circumstances.
- to not establish relations with bad persons or with those making a living illegally.
- to not loaf around cafes while on duty.
- to not go out for amusement far away from the barracks or stay out after 9 pm.
- to not inspect passengers' merchandise and properties unless provided for by regulations.
- to not insult violators or beat prisoners.
- to not grow long hair or wear improper clothes.

Every week or month, based on those seven points, each squad evaluates cadres and troopers. Owing to that, cadres, and troopers seldomly make mistakes in their work and even the fight against taking bribes achieves good results.

With practical measures and through group strength, the Hanoi railroad station police unit has obtained good initial results in the fight against criminalism. The unit has also fulfilled the assigned mission. In 1978, the unit investigated 618 violations, recovered properties valued at 40,000 piasters which were restored to the state and to the people, reduced the number of criminal offenses by 11.3 percent and the number of hijackings at the station by 38 percent. Many cadres and troopers were meritorious in outstanding undertakings such as trooper Nguyen Dang Doanh who valiantly organized robbers to protect the people's properties, probationary trooper Nguyen Manh-Trien who barehandedly apprehended an armed bandit, Warrent Officer Vu Dang-Hai who, after only two hours of investigation, found the principal culprit of a theft in which a passenger's baggage worth over 1,000 piasters was stolen, etc... In the first 6 months of 1979, the chapter enrolled three party members. Recently, 100 percent of party members were confirmed as qualified. The party chapter of the Hanoi railroad station police post was the first chapter of the railroad police issued party membership cards in the 3 February phase.

9458

DSO: 4209

VIETNAM SENDS GREETINGS TO MADAGASCAR POLITICAL PARTY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

Message of Greetings

Text On 8 August, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party sent the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence and the Democratic Committee for the Madagascar Socialist Revolution (AKPM-KDRSM) the following message of greetings:

Representing the Communist Party, worker class and people of Vietnam, we send to the congress and through the congress to the party members of the AKPM Party and the fraternal people of Madagascar our warmest greetings.

We highly rate your liberation of your Fatherland and achievement of great social progress as an important contribution in the struggle of the African people aimed at liberating the entire continent of Africa from neocolonialism. We rate highly the contributions of Madagascar to the resolute struggle of the people of Africa and Asia against imperialism which is increasing its military strength in the western Indian Ocean to threaten the independence and security of the peoples of eastern Africa, the Middle East, southwestern Asia and of the entire continents of Asia and Africa.

In the heroic struggle of the people of Madagascar for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, your party has made valuable contributions and is a shining example. Thanks to this, your party increasingly has a high reputation in Madagascar and maintains a deserved position in the national liberation movement and the national independence movement in Africa and throughout the world. Our party rates highly the achievements you have made and sincerely wishes that you make many more greater achievements.

The people of the two countries of Madagascar and Vietnam have traditions of friendship and close ties with each other in the long and heroic struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The AKPM Party has made great contributions to this splendid tradition.

On this occasion, we wish to sincerely thank the AKPM Party, the progressive democratic forces and all the people of fraternal Madagascar who have constantly stood at the side of our people in the previous wars of resistance

against imperialism as well as in the present resistance against great nation expansionism and the hegemonic expansionism of the reactionaries among the Peking authorities.

It is hoped that the friendship and combat solidarity between our two parties and between the national, democratic, peaceful and social progressive forces in our two nations will become increasingly stronger and more developed.

We wish your congress your great success.

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CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV LEADERS GREET JAMAICAN NATIONAL DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 5 August 1980, SRV Premier Pham Van Dong sent the following greetings message to His Excellency Michael Manley, Prime Minister of the Jamaica Government:

On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence of Jamaica, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warmest greetings to Your Excellency and to the government and fraternal people of Jamaica.

The Vietnamese people are glad to see that, over the past year under the leadership of the Jamaican Government directed by Your Excellency and owing to their high vigilance and determination, the Jamaican people have strenuously overcome all difficulties and obstacles and won new victories in struggling against U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries to defend national independence and sovereignty and to continuously advance their country on the road to progress and prosperity. We take this opportunity to reaffirm the solidarity and strong support of the SRV people and government for the just cause of the government and fraternal people of Jamaica.

I hope that the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will be continuously consolidated and satisfactorily developed.

I wish Your excellency good health and further successes in your noble mission.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to Jamaican Minister of Foreign Affairs Percival J. Patterson.

9332

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SONG HAO SPEAKS AT CAO BANG PARTY CONGRESS

BK021528 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] From 28 to 30 August, Cao Bang Province held its 10th congress of party organization delegates to review the results of production and the efforts to maintain combat readiness over the recent past, and to decide on guidelines and tasks for the party organization in the next 3 years. Comrade Song Hao, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress.

In 1979 Cao Bang encountered tremendous ordeals resulting from the war. However, under the leadership of the party organization, the people in the province were able to fight and carry out production well. Last year, although it had to carry out production while standing ready for combat and although it faced difficulties concerning farm tools, draft power and cultivation schedules, Cao Bang was still able to reap its most successful ever 10th-month crop, increasing its total grain output to 99,229 tons.

The congress laid down tasks for the party organization from now until 1982, which involve exploiting the province's potential in manpower, afforestation, industrial crops and raw materials for export and animal husbandry in order to comprehensively develop agriculture and forestry, ensure local logistics support, and stabilize the people's livelihood; and closely combining economic development with national defense and building battle positions for the people's warfare to firmly defend the fatherland's border.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Song Hao, secretary of the party Central Committee, highly commended the cadres, party members and people of various nationalities in Cao Bang province for their achievements in the recent past. Pointing out the guidelines and tasks for the party organization in the days ahead, he said: Cao Bang must pay even more attention to exploiting its potential in arable land and manpower in order to accelerate and develop afforestation. It is also necessary for the province to pay special attention to growing industrial crops and crops that can be used as raw materials for export and to quickly

increase the number of domestic animals. Thus the province should gradually solve the grain and food problem and stabilize the lives of the people of various nationalities while heightening vigilance by building strong and firm combat villages and hamlets.

Comrade Song Hao also urged the party organization at all levels in the province to pay attention to developing and making the party strong and pure, and satisfactorily motivating the masses and developing their strength in order to successfully fulfill all tasks in the new revolutionary stage.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW VCP MEMBERS INDUCTED IN LONG AN, HUONG GIANG CORPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] During two phases early this year, the Long An Provincial Party Organization issued party membership cards to nearly 2,400 party members at the grassroots level. These party members belonged to party chapters and basic party organizations which had been consolidated and which had made great efforts to lead the people to carry out the tasks of transforming agriculture along socialist lines, developing production, maintaining public order and security and taking care of the people's life. In examining the party membership qualifications, party committees at various echelons paid attention first to the exemplary attitude of each person in fulfilling the obligation to build and defend the homeland and especially in paying the agricultural tax and debts and selling paddy to the state at the agreed price stipulated in two-way contracts.

The examples set by party members who had fulfilled the grain obligation at an early date have been cited. Many party organizations and chapters have taken appropriate disciplinary measures against party members failing to pay the agricultural tax and delaying the payment of debts to the state. Tan Chau District has expelled from the party a number of persons who had failed, for many years, to pay the agricultural tax and to fulfill the grain obligation. Party members who are cadres working in provincial or district organs...and whose households are farmers have the duty to motivate their families to fulfill the grain obligation.

Long An is focusing on leading the struggle against negative manifestations and the consolidation of party organizations, administrative organs and mass organizations at the grassroots level to enable them to lead village and hamlet people to fulfill political tasks.

Since the beginning of this year, party organizations in the Huong Giang Military Corps have been carrying out a plan to develop the party and has, through the youth's movement for revolutionary action, selected outstanding Youth Union members, improved them and admitted them into the party. Party chapters have organized the reaching of the communist ideal to youths and led Youth Union members to carry out training and to try and meet the party membership criteria. The Corps has opened

72 courses to help over 7,190 Youth Union members study and understand topics relating to the party. In the first 6 months of this year, party organizations in the Corps have inducted 1,534 party members. These new party members have obviously played an exemplary vanguard role in training for combat readiness and in executing army orders.

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CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT LEVEL CADRES HAVE LOW EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Huu Thuy, Cadre Training Section, Central Organization Committee in the Column "Party Development": "Improving Quality of District, Primary Level Cadres"]

[Excerpt] The ranks of leadership and management cadres of our district and rural primary level cadres still have weaknesses and shortcomings. A portion of the cadres do not have high revolutionary enthusiasm, their struggle will has declined, their work is haphazard and they are unwilling to undergo difficulty in study and thought for increasingly better leadership and supervision; and they lack the ability to apply and substantiate the line and policy of the party and government to the specific situation of the local area. The age of district and primary level cadres is still generally high (the average age of primary level party member is still near 40 and of a district party committee member is 45).

The overall knowledge level of leadership and management cadres in different areas is fairly clear. For example, the proportion of district party committee members throughout the nation with educational levels of II, III and up is 70.3 percent with 82.9 percent in the north and 28.8 percent in the south; and the percentage of district level cadres in charge of committees, sectors and business production units with economic and technical education levels from middle school and up throughout the nation is 39.3 percent with 51.5 in the lowlands and midlands of the north and 21.5 percent in the provinces of the extreme south, midlands and Nam Bo, etc.

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GSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STRENGTHENING MARKET MANAGEMENT URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening of Market Management"]

[Text] Recently, the free market seemed to develop in a manner that was not appropriate to the production needs and capabilities. New merchants mostly dealt with various types of food, drinks, cigarettes..., illegally traded quantities of merchandise and material supplies controlled solely by the state and including sale of ration coupons and buy up of state-operated cooperatives' merchandise for speculation. Those persons' activities did not do any good to production and to the people's lives but adversely affected economic management and the maintaining of peace and order in society. Meanwhile, market management in wards and districts has not yet been strengthened properly and lacked clear-cut and efficient policy lines.

The spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee's indicated clearly: to expand production did not mean necessarily to expand trade and expansion should not be construed as a loosening of management including market management. To contribute to the execution of Resolution number 6, the state advocated the issuance of registration to groups and individuals whose production and trade were correct. At the same time, uncover, prevent and deal with disorderly development of trade, speculation, illegal trade, circulating, harboring and consuming material supplies and merchandise solely controlled by the state, particularly important cases. Continue to provide education and assistance to small merchants who legitimately make their living or to switch over to production. Rearrange markets and trading points to facilitate management and create favorable conditions for buyers. Encourage the mobilization of food supply sources that were authorized to operate in near-by areas to support the supply of the city's state-operated cooperatives.

Market management is not solely the responsibility of the commerce branch, but must be closely coordinated with the branches of police, finances, labor, of subsectors and mass organizations under the leadership of various levels of the Party and of the government at all levels from municipality to wards, districts, cities and villages and with the enthusiastic support

of all the people. Market management cadres must work well with the masses, must be skilled in their professions and must have good moral character and personality.

The execution of present food policies is also a good occasion for the cadres to keep in close touch with each subward, to move one step forward in market management, to contribute to the positive protection of socialist property and to maintain peace and order in society.

9458

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ORGANIZING AND MANAGING THE GRAIN MARKET DISCUSSED

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM [Grain & Food Products] in
Vietnamese No 10, Oct 79 pp 3-8

[Article by Vice Minister Trinh Xuan Tien: "Organization and Management of the Present Grain Market"]

[Text] Talking about the grain market is talking about the question of organizing the distribution of society's grain, bringing the latter from production to consumption in accordance with society's needs.

The state administration, in addition to controlling and leading grain production, must seize control in order to manage and lead the distribution and consumption of society's grain; only by doing so can it fully understand the country's grain problem, maintain the standard of living and control the root conditions so as to develop the whole economy, to build and to defend the country.

Next to production, the distribution of products to bring them into consumption is a very important matter, especially in the case of grain which, after it has been produced, must be distributed in the most correct and best manner to everywhere, every place where their consumption is needed -- consumers, animal husbandry and the processing of food products using grain as the raw material.

In the distribution of grain, the distribution to human consumers is the most important one, especially to the working people who again will provide the working power and to the army for the defense of the fatherland, particularly in the situation of our country.

Throughout history, any social class that held power did grasp the question of grain, for the purpose of serving its own political interests, although the meaning, need, method and form might be different.

The administration of the bourgeoisie gets hold of grain mainly to serve the capitalist economic interests, with the need for collecting the highest profit.

The revolutionary administration of the people, led by the worker class, gets hold of grain to serve the socialist economy, not for the highest profit but because of the need for continuously developing production in order to satisfy better the increasing material and cultural needs of society as a whole, to defend the socialist fatherland and to protect the revolutionary administration of the people, led by the worker class.

For a particular economic system there is a specific way of distribution.

Under the capitalist system, the distribution of grain is mainly done by the capitalist private commerce, through the market. Under the socialist economic system, the socialist commerce is mainly used in conjunction with the organization of the proletarian dictatorial state and the people's collective ownership right to carry out a well-organized and well-planned distribution of products. Especially in a transitional period as in our country today, grain is distributed in two ways, through the plan and through the market.

In the northern provinces, the larger part of society's grain was distributed according to the plan. The part that was distributed through the market was very small, or was not a basic one. The grain that was distributed according to the plan was the grain that the cooperatives directly distributed to their members after a harvest and the grain that the state owned and distributed as monthly quotas to workers, troops, cadres and civil servants in industrial centers and cities. Wherever grain was distributed according to the plan stability in grain supply was basically maintained in social life. Although this way of distribution still has its shortcomings, it is far superior as compared with any past grain distribution system. The way of planned distribution reflects the fact that the grain market has been organized and is completely different from the so-called "free" market.

The objective basis of the existence of an organized and well-planned grain market results from the fact that:

a. The nature of the socialist economy is that of a well-planned economy and the means of production that produces grain is owned by all of the people and the collectives.

b. Grain is the number-one important and very necessary material that must be distributed according to the plan if we want to maintain the standard of living and to achieve total social development. The condition for assuming leadership over the well-planned and organized grain market is the role the state must play in getting hold of the absolutely larger part of the grain and commodities and a full policy about grain production, as well as a policy about the consumption of grain in society as a whole.

The objective basis of the existence of the "free" market results from the existence of the private capitalist economic sector and the farmers' small-scale production and the individual handicraftsmen's production of goods, which still exist within a specific time during the transitional period: products are made and sold, both to the state and on the market.

As to the "free" grain market alone, it is different in the southern and northern parts of the country:

- In the northern provinces, the absolutely larger part of the grain is distributed according to the plan and in a well-organized manner. Although a part is still called the "free" market, but the flow of goods is not much (close to about 5-7 percent of the total quantities of grain consumed in society).
- The "free" grain market in the southern provinces accounts for quite a large part and still satisfies half, or even more than half, of the needs of the nonagricultural population while occupying an immense territory everywhere -- both in rural areas and in cities.

It is, therefore, necessary to see what are the sources of the "free grain" in the northern provinces. There are a few sources:

- One, the grain that cooperative members and individual farmers (very few individual farmers still remain) have saved -- this grain, in the case of the former, consists of their share of grain in the cooperatives and the additional grain they produce in the 5 percent areas put aside for their families -- if they use this grain very sparingly, they will have some of it left to be sold on the market. In addition, there are some cooperative members and farmers who do not have any excess grain but sell some of it on the market anyway because they need some cash.
- The second source of grain being sold on the market is the grain in the state sector that has been "leaked" from certain organs and enterprises

through corruption, making secret deals, stealing, making false statement about number of mouths to feed, etc.

In addition to the two major sources mentioned above there still is some grain that is sold on the market and comes from the people who want to get something else: they sell and exchange noodles and bread for rice; sell poor-grade rice and buy good-grade rice; exchange bread for vermicelli, cakes, etc. In this kind of buying-selling and exchanging there appear some people who earn their living from making profit out of buying and selling.

And it is also necessary to see who are the consumers of the grain obtained from the "free" market.

There are four kinds of consumers:

- a. Some people who do not do anything for the state, nor participate in any cooperatives, work and earn their living in a free and individual manner, do not belong to any grain-distributing state or cooperative system and live on the grain from the "free" market.
- b. Some farmers and cooperative members who, for one reason or another, are short of grain also buy additional grain in the "free" market.
- c. Some city residents who have already been given grain by the state within the rationing system find that they need to buy additional grain in the market because of unexpected family events like funerals, marriages, visits of guests, etc.
- d. Some small merchants who are permitted to sell food, cakes, vermicelli, rice, soup, etc. also must buy grain on the "free" market so as to prepare such foods.

All of the above-mentioned sources and needs for grain on the "free" market still remain an objective existence. It must gradually be reformed and rearranged to be rational and better. Of the four kinds of consumption mentioned above some needs cannot be eliminated right away, but we also need to analyze some negative aspects so as to see clearly and to have some ways to overcome them as soon as possible.

The negative aspects are:

Some people who do illegitimate business, including hooligans, thieves and smugglers; some people who have left work in the cooperatives and

now work outside or do business and earn a lot of money -- these people usually spend money excessively, make market prices go up, deal in illegally acquired and smuggled merchandise and thus are the culprits who make market prices go up and create losses of order and security and many other evils that affect productive labor and social security. More particularly, they also weaken and seriously divide a number of cooperatives and spoil a number of cadres and state organ civil servants. To solve the negative aspects of the "free" grain market is to make a considerable contribution to solving a number of negative aspects of society today. Since this matter is complicated and involves many sectors, it must be resolved in a total and synchronized manner and no single sector can do the job alone. Especially there must be tight and centralized leadership and the job must be done continuously till the end if we want to resolve the problem.

In the southern provinces which are in the period of transformation and construction, the conversion of the "free" grain market into an organized grain market must also follow the general pace of the revolutionary change in the southern provinces.

Since grain is an important material that has to do with the entire national economy, as we discuss the grain market we must also pay attention to changes in all five economic components.

Following the liberation (May 1975) the South has five economic components. The socialist transformation is the process of changing, converting and rearranging such components. Of the five the state-operated economy is growing stronger everyday and playing the leading role; the collective economy, agricultural-cooperatives and handicraft-cooperatives economic sectors are being further developed everyday; and the private capitalist economy is being transformed more and more so as to serve the standard of living, with gradual changing of the capitalist enterprise pattern into the socialist enterprise pattern. On the basis of such changes an organized and well-planned grain market will gradually take shape.

However, we must also see clearly that in the transitional period the capitalist economic laws, particularly the ones that are related to small-scale goods production, are still exerting their influence while the socialist economic laws, in spite of involving the progressive production relationships but having just been born, are still too fresh and immature to develop their leading role. These two production forces, or production relationships, are existing simultaneously, operating interchangeably and acting on one another, even fighting one another bitterly. This process takes place in a complicated manner and is seen on the market.

In this background, the distribution of grain in the southern provinces takes place in the following manner:

- The nonagricultural population (over 9 million people) is the one that must buy grain for its own consumption. This grain is bought partly from the state (organized market) and partly from the "free" market.

The part that is bought from the state, i.e., on the planned-distribution market, since the grain that the state possesses is not much because agriculture, commerce and industry are still being transformed, can supply only a fraction of this nonagricultural population, thus leaving a relatively larger fraction of it having to depend on the "free" market for its buying of grain. And so there still exist two parallel grain markets in the southern provinces, with the "free" market remaining quite large (as I pointed out above). Therefore, the question for the administrations at all levels is how to find a rational solution for both markets that would both create favorable conditions for the state to purchase and get hold of the grain commodities better and help the people to buy grain in the market in an easy and convenient manner.

This job must be clearly defined in order to have a positive plan for transforming the "free" grain market in such a way as to guide the grain merchants toward following the leadership of the state organ concerned and serving the people who buy grain from the market. We must, on the one hand, educate and reform them and, on the other, firmly strive to make them understand the state policy and reduce the negative aspects on their part, thus effectively preventing such illegal activities as speculation and hoarding of grain, which is against the state regulations.

Recently many localities have shown that they failed to pay attention to reforming and educating the private merchants, nor raising the question of reorganizing the grain market, but instead they concentrated on the administrative management and purely administrative measures and thus were unable to act effectively as they wanted to. Some localities used a form of excessively rude and prolonged management to maintain a broad control, which would not distinguish between those who bought grain for their own consumption and those who bought it for trading and would mistake the regular legal grain dealers for the illegal grain speculators and hoarders, thus creating tremendous inconveniences for the honest people. These forms of action do not conform to the line and policies of the party and the state. Resolution 286 of the Council of Ministers, which was recently adopted to correct this situation, is a very good policy that makes many people feel inspired.

In what direction the grain market is to be organized is determined by the nature of the economic system concerned.

Presently we are in a revolutionary transitional period as we move from an economy of common small-scale production straight to socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development. The key task throughout this period of transition to socialism is to achieve the socialist industrialization of the country.

Thus the grain-supplying task must at any cost satisfy the need for grain in favor of the socialist industrialization and help defend our socialist fatherland.

We must first of all develop production to get more grain as a material base to satisfy all of the needs of society.

Our grain-supplying capacity is not large, but our needs grow larger everyday. Therefore, we must use the limited quantities of grain we have in the best manner possible so as to properly serve the standard of living, to develop the economy, to consolidate the national defense and to remain ready for combat. This is the task of distributing and using all of the grain our society has as it is reflected in the organization of and leadership over the social grain market.

The grain market in the North has basically become a socialist one. Although the remaining "free" market that exists outside of the plan is not very large, it bears many negative aspects and must be firmly and fully annihilated within the shortest time possible.

The grain market in the South, with different contents, scope and form because of the economy still consisting of five components, is being transformed to gradually become an organized and well-planned grain market.

Because of the existence of five economic components this market still remains diverse and complicated, but no matter how complicated it may be, it boils down to only two ways, two relationships: the organized and well-planned market (consisting of the state-operated and cooperative economies) and the "free" outside-of-the-plan market (consisting of the individual, joint state-private and private capitalist economies).

The changes among the five economic components are a development process going from the "free" market to the organized and well-planned market. In this process, the state-owned grain component must grow

stronger and more mature everyday; the grain component of agricultural cooperatives must become more organized and consolidated everyday; and the "free" grain outside of the plan must be placed under organized arrangement, with unified management by the state and cooperatives, so as to serve better the diverse grain needs in the people's everyday life. At the same time, we should quickly annihilate the negative factors of the "free" market in both the South and the North. This development rate will expand and consolidate a unified socialist grain market in the whole country.

From now until the time we can expand and consolidate a unified socialist grain market throughout the country, we must carry out very effectively the directives and resolutions on the grain-related work that the party and state have promulgated.

The common goal is to reform and build at any cost the organized and well-planned socialist grain market to replace partially and then totally the unorganized and unplanned "free" grain market.

The important parts of the organized and well-planned grain market are the shares of grain of the state and agricultural cooperatives. The state's grain consists of the grain purchased in the country and the grain imported from abroad. The cooperatives' grain is the "shared" grain based on the distribution policy within the agricultural cooperatives.

Both kinds of grain (owned by the state and agricultural cooperatives) form the main force of the organized planned-distribution market. If their distribution is done very properly, they will have a decisive effect on the circulation of grain in the social market. This is a way to directly build, consolidate and manage the unified socialist grain market.

As an immediate work, the leadership over the grain market today must pay attention to two things -- to organize purchases of grain in the country and to organize management of the grain market.

Purchases consist of collecting grain as payment of agricultural taxes, purchasing grain according to two-way contracts and purchasing grain at agreed prices.

1. About purchases of grain in the country, the first two sources of grain -- collecting agricultural taxes and purchasing in accordance with two-way economic contracts -- must be considered the most important. Next comes purchasing at agreed prices.

Agricultural taxes are an obligation that agricultural producers must seriously comply with. We must on a permanent basis educate farmers and raise their sense of responsibility toward fulfilling their obligation to the state. Leadership over collecting agricultural taxes must be strict, with attention to be paid to assisting local cadres, particularly in considering tax waivers; failure to collect taxes lately was mainly due to a neglecting of this job.

Purchasing grain in accordance with two-way economic contracts must be reorganized. A shortcoming in the past was the fact that, in regard to supplying farmers and cooperatives with materials, each sector did it all by itself and totally separately and never linked the supplying of materials with the purchasing of grain and farm products. That way of doing things made it difficult for producers to see clearly the meaning of two-way economic work, hence, to realize their economic responsibility toward the state. Furthermore, to purchase materials presented many problems: they had to go through many levels, many places and many procedures, which were different in different sectors; as the sectors were located far apart, traveling was costly and resulted in waste in transportation; the materials that arrived at their destination sometimes failed in terms of quantities or quality, even missed the crop-growing schedule.

Now it is necessary to reorganize in the spirit of Decision 302/CP of the Council of Ministers issued on 25 August 1979. "To create favorable conditions for stepping up purchasing and selling according to two-way contracts, the provinces must assume direct leadership and strengthen the districts' cadres so as to organize corporations that will unify the supplying of materials and purchases in the districts. Pay attention first to the districts that have large quantities of grain commodities to ensure that the goods distributed by the state actually reach the farmers and that grain and farm products be purchased in corresponding quantities in accordance with two-way contracts."

Carrying out the above decision, each district must consider geographic locations and the convenience of its means of communications and organize many "shop clusters" in intervillage or interhamlet areas to spare the people the need for traveling too far. In each "shop cluster" there are purchasing stations that purchase grain and farm products and also distribution stations that sell gas and oil, fertilizers, lumber, cement and other goods so that the people, after having sold grain and farm products, could buy materials in the same place.

Administrative Management

In both the northern and southern provinces the "free" grain markets still exist in an objective manner, although their scope and degree may be different. This objective reality has been reflected in the policy of the party and state, which states that in the southern provinces south of Binh Tri Thien "After having paid all taxes and sold all of the grain they should sell to the state according to contracts, cooperatives and farmers are permitted to circulate freely the remaining grain. The state also permits the people to exchange with one another this remaining grain and foodstuffs and rice peddlers to register to do business in specific locations." (Resolution 12-NQ/TW of 19 September 1978 of the Political Bureau.)

Free circulation of the excess grain means it can be sold at agreed prices. These are prices that sellers and buyers agree on and not necessarily prices that exactly follow the market prices, nor twice the latter as they used to be set before (according to the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee).

To ensure realistic results of administrative management, the first thing to do is to assume very good leadership over collecting all of the agricultural taxes and purchasing all of the grain according to two-way contracts and to try to buy some additional grain at agreed prices. Only by doing so can the state surely possess a quantity of grain it needs to have. The more this purchasing job is properly done, the more favorable conditions it can create for management of the "free" market; on the contrary, the more it is poorly and ineffectively done, the more difficulties it will bring to the management of the grain market.

In the northern provinces, in both cities and rural areas, there must be good management of labor and, on this basis, the right policy that serves the everyday life of people in terms of grain.

In the southern provinces, which are in the process of socialist transformation with regard to agriculture, industry and commerce, while the "free" market is still broad, there must be greater interest in and better leadership over administrative management.

"In addition to extending the right of free circulation for producers, the state must take firm measures to prevent speculating and hoarding activities of private merchants" (Resolution 12-NQ/TW of 19 September 1978 of the Political Bureau).

As we implement the above policy, we must do so firmly and steadily, but we cannot carry on management by closing marketplaces, blocking rivers and making widespread searches, as the August 1979 Resolution 286 of the Council of Ministers had directed us to do, and instead must rely on the new leadership spirit of the 6th Plenum and on the past experiences. If we want to manage the market effectively, the job must be started from its root and done concurrently with reforming private merchants and reorganizing the market.

The administrative management of the "free" market consists of many complicated things, but primarily the following should be managed well:

1. Management of buying and selling of grain by private merchants.
2. Management of transportation of grain.
3. Management of milling of grain in the mills.
4. Management of storing of grain by dealers.
5. Management of processing and organizing of snackbars and restaurants.

Every aspect of management in regard to the above-mentioned work must be clearly regulated. On this basis, the authorities will consider letting sectors and individuals register. Only those who are issued registration permits by the authorities can engage in business activities.

When we deal with details of the managerial work, we must discuss them with the people who will offer their opinion to make them close to reality, since there are things that require solutions based on reason and sentiments, as well as the people's participation, in order to show strength and effectiveness when they are implemented.

Local state organs should organize sessions of political activities with the market elements that need reforms. For instance, they can convene conferences of grain dealers, bakery owners, truck owners, restaurant owners, etc. to promote unified regulations and understanding of state policies.

Control and inspection measures can be taken, depending on localities, but they should not go against the state's policy of not "closing marketplaces and blocking rivers." Thus the objectives must be clear and management registration must be required of grain dealers right at the

locations of their business or places of legal residence. Through this we control their business activities in order to guide them toward doing rational service.

We must organize convenient service in regard to anything which the people still have a rational need for. Some things the state does and also lets private individuals do. Other things the state does not need to do; still others it does not let private individuals do. Depending on the things to be done it must assume leadership and organize the market, with the goal to be reached being a unified management of the grain market but without causing difficulties for the masses, hence, creating no negative behavior; reforming and guiding private merchants toward serving the people's life in a healthy way; annihilating speculation and hoarding; and managing and using effectively the social labor.

5598

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROBLEMS OF DRAFTING CONSTRUCTION PLANS DISCUSSED

Hanoi XAY DUNG [BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 5, May 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Nguyen Ung, Head of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Buildings: "Some Basic Problems in Calculating and Drafting Construction Plans in Our Country at Present"]

[Text] Under ordinary conditions, when the supply of materials is stable, and with the policy of making investments via five year plans which are divided into annual plans, construction planning is difficult enough. That is because of the nature of construction, which is multi-faceted and undergoes frequent changes. The difficulties are multiplied when construction planning is carried out under the conditions of investment plans often being changed once or twice a year, construction and facilities being scarce and incomplete, communications and transportation often being interrupted, and the supplying of energy and fuel being irregular. We must understand those conditions so that we can have appropriate methods of drafting construction plans, in order to find methods that are appropriate to the situation and avoid regrettable mistakes which result in losses for the state.

In construction planning at present there are two incorrect tendencies:

First of all, the method of calculation leans heavily toward estimating the capability of a construction unit on the basis of the workers' labor productivity, and plans are drafted on that basis. In other words, the production value of construction units is determined on the basis of the number of workers and their productivity during the reporting year and the estimated increase in labor productivity of the plan years. Of course, when calculations are made some consideration is given to the supplying of materials, but they are regarded as secondary.

The second method of calculation is to stress assuring employment for the unit, without considering the over-all situation or common economic benefit.

Recently, the units in our sector have drafted construction plans on the basis of the project construction objectives. That is a step forward. But in the actual activities regarding plan drafting, especially labor and technical forces plans and materials plans, that method has not yet been clearly manifested.

Construction planning must be comprehensive in all respects. If we do not pay attention to the relationships between construction planning and the planning of relevant sectors, the plan's balance will be upset from the very beginning of its implementation. With regard to the construction units, if the plans assigned are beyond their capabilities they cannot be fulfilled, but if the plans are below capabilities they not only do not benefit the construction units but harm the national economy, cause a waste of labor and equipment, and slow down the increasing of production for society.

Therefore, a problem that has been posed is how to calculate the method for evaluating production capacity, or in other words the capability of the construction units scientifically in order to have a basis on which to draft and assign plans rationally. First of all, we must correctly understand that the construction sector is an industrial sector, operates continually during the plan year, has technical cadres and workers, has technical bases and equipment, has fixed property, etc. Therefore, when determining the production capacity and construction capability of a unit the basis must be the technological production line, the construction equipment and machinery. As is true with regard to industrial enterprises, the construction units have fixed property, have a production capacity, and have circulating capital. Therefore, the production capacity or construction capability of a construction unit is the greatest capability of that unit in production or construction during the plan year, with two conditions: that we utilise to a high degree their production capacity and effectively mobilize the capacities of the relevant units, and that we attain a high degree of effectiveness in organising labor and managing production and construction.

When considering the capacity of a construction unit we must also take all factors into consideration in order to have a solid basis on which to draft and assign plans. We may categorize factors into six groups in order to determine the capacities of construction units:

1. Their technical level, including the composition and structure of fixed property, the level of mechanization, the level of technical equipment and labor facilities, the technical situation of the vehicle and machinery repair bases, etc.
2. The units' level of production organization, including their construction system, the capacity of their machinery, and their organization and utilization of construction equipment; their organization of labor and the skill level of their workers and cadres; their level of specialization; their application of advanced labor methods, etc.

3. Natural conditions and location, including communications and transportation, natural and climatic conditions, level of accumulation and concentration of construction etc.
4. The structure of construction, including the ratios of industrial construction, housing construction, prefabricated construction, manual construction, land levelling, etc.
5. The conditions for assuring the supplying of labor, materials, and equipment for the construction units, including the supplying of and equipment for construction during the plan year.
6. Assuring housing and public welfare services for the workers, and assuring labor conditions for the construction cadres and workers.

In making actual calculations, adequate attention is not paid to the above factors, so evaluations of the construction capacities of construction units are usually one-sided and shallow. That results in failure to fully exploit the units' latent capabilities, or in imposing excessive demands on the units, which creates an artificial crisis and confuses construction at the construction sites and the guidance of the construction management echelons. Therefore, the people in charge of construction must carefully study the six groups of factors listed above as regards the drafting of plans for their units and the task of endeavoring to fulfill quarterly and annual plans.

The task of making calculations in order to draft construction plans is not merely a matter of policies, objectives, and schedules; nor is it purely a matter of specialized calculation methods. It is a combination of gaining full and profound knowledge of the construction units and a full understanding of the economic lines and policies of the party and state and the construction plan missions, objectives, and schedules assigned by the upper echelon. Then the construction commander will, along with the professional cadres, apply the specialized, scientific calculation methods to review and specifically determine their units' plans and make decisions to achieve the victorious fulfillment of the plans that have been drafted.

In the present situation, many difficulties are encountered in drafting and implementing construction plans. But we should not for that reason remain passive, be superficial and general, or be timid and wait on the upper echelon. The construction unit commander must directly draft and implement plans, make all-round, complete calculations with technical and economic bases, take measures to organize construction, coordinate with the other units in the area, and know how to seek aid from other units and from the upper echelon.

No matter what the situation, the utilization of economic and scientific knowledge in calculating plans is very necessary. It would truly be a mistake to think that professional calculations used to draft plans in accordance with specialized economic and scientific formulas are outmoded because they have no practical significance. The problem that is posed is to use the different calculation methods in each specific case and with regard to each specific factor, and to consider plan balancing objectively, in accordance with the economic laws and with the plans of the national economy.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

FLOOD DEFEATED BY HA BAC ARMYMEN, PEOPLE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nguyen Quang Tuan, of the Ministry of Water Conservancy: "Army and People of Ha Bac Defeat Floods"]

[Text] Typhoon No 4 traversed Ha Bac Province with a wind speed of 17 to 24 meters per second and a gust speed of 28 meters per second and poured 300 to 500 mm of heavy rains over the entire province. The typhoon also rapidly raised the water level of the main rivers in the province. On the Cau River in Dap Cau, the flood peak surpassed the No 3 alert level by 222 cm--only 7 cm lower than the 1971 historic flood peak. On the Thuong River in Phu Lang Thuong, the flood peak surpassed the No 3 alert level by 171 cm. On the Luc Nam River in Luc Nam, the flood peak exceeded the No 3 alert level by 173 cm. On the Thai Binh River in Pha Lai, the flood peak was 128 cm over the No 3 alert level--only 2 cm under the planned level. Waterloggings and floods covered almost all districts and cities, turning ricefields in Tien Son, Gia Luong and Que Vo Districts into a vast sea. Because of the too high river water level, it was impossible to operate the 50-odd pump stations having each a capacity of 1,000 to 2,000 cubic meters per hour. The entire length of 50 kms of dikes throughout the province came under heavy pressure. Waves chipped away chunks of dike and strong winds tore down electric and communication wire poles. Scores of thousands of people were mobilized to protect dikes; they included dike protection assault unit members, army men, students and workers. For several days and nights, they prevented flood waters from overflowing dikes and wearing away their walls. After the communication wires were cut off, liaison teams ran on foot to ensure communications between the province and its districts and villages. Since 22 July, the entire party committee and all cadres in Yen Dung District--a principal flood control center in the province--visited the dike sections adjoining various villages to take precautions against the natural calamity. On 24 July, people from the Ba Tong region including nine villages belonging to the zone where flood waters would be diverted were evacuated to a safer place. At 0400 on 26 July, the Cau River waters overflowed the Bui Kep dam, entered the Nham Dien canal, covered a 13 km long area on the canal and threatened 9 villages of Yen Dung District. Some 300 army men, more than 1,000 students of the technical-financial school and dike protection assault unit members were immediately

sent out to repair the dike, using more than 500 tons of large rocks, 11,000 gunnysacks, 2,000 bamboos, 320 steel cages and other available means and tools. In only 45 hours, they succeeded in stopping the flood current. While the dikes along the large river were safely maintained, the dike section along the Ngu Huyen Kho river stretching over 28 kms across the two districts of Tien Son and Yen Phong ran the risk of breaking up because the waters rose above the planned level, overflowed more than 10 kms of dike and sunk the dike surface over a distance of 16 to 17 kms. If this dike section--though merely a local one--broke up, it would expose Road 1 and the railroad to flooding. Therefore, it was protected days and nights by more than 10,000 people from the Tien Son and Yen Phong Districts who used scores of thousands of gunnysacks of earth, thousands of bamboos and nearly 100 tons of hedge. Composed of several tens of old people, the pile driving team from Dong Phong Village volunteered to drive piles along dike sections where the caveins were most dangerous. For several days and nights at a stretch, 300 students from the political officers' school tried to control a cavein at the dike section near Khuc Toai Hamlet, Khuc Xuyen Village. This cavein was 70-meter long, accompanied by the dike surface's sinking of nearly 1 meter, and was the most dangerous one along the entire dike network. To repair this dike section, it was necessary to employ as many as 3,000 gunnysacks of earth and nearly 1,000 bamboo piles to build a new dike surface. By 28 July, the water level slowly lowered. Together with Yen Phong District Party Committee secretary Ham and chairman Can, we went out to visit the dike and the army men and civilian laborers who worked by moonlight. They promised to firmly consolidate the dike section as a precaution against future flooding.

At present, Ha Bac is concentrating on controlling waterloggings. Large electric pump stations such as those in Trinh Xa and Hien Luong have pumped water into the river. Districts have mobilized water carts, buckets and oil pumps and allotted water bailing areas to drain the highlands in time for rice transplanting. Of 3,221 hectares in Tien Son District where transplanting had been performed, only 900 remained intact and seedlings were saved on only 376 hectares--that is, 30 percent of the total area for seed sowing. The entire district is trying to carry out transplanting on most of the planned area by cooperating with the Trinh Xa pump station to drain water and to delimit areas to bail water out manually and by oil pumps in order to rapidly clear 4,000 hectares for transplanting by 10 August. The district has also made seeds available and prepared appropriate seed sowing measures to cultivate the remaining area immediately after the water recession. In Yen Phong District, 10 electric pump stations are draining water into the Cau River. The flood has immersed 1,663 hectares of rice-plants and 361 hectares of seedlings. The district has set up steering teams in villages, tried to save seeds and the newly transplanted seedlings by pulling them out of the soil and soaking them in water and delimited areas to be drained by means of water carts, buckets and oil pumps. By 2 August, the district completed the sowing of 20 tons of "moc tuyen" seeds and continued to sow other seed varieties to have enough seedlings for transplanting. Apart from 2,000 low-level hectares which

could not be saved, the district is determined to carry out intensive cultivation of high-yielding 10th-month rice on 3,000 hectares. During the coming winter cultivation season, the district will grow winter potatoes and corn on 2,000 hectares--an increase of 400 hectare over 1979. On the other hand, the peat bog in the district has been exploited with a planned output of 120,000 tons to provide additional fertilizer for the 10th-month and winter crops.

Since the rainy and stormy season has not yet drawn to a close, Ha Bac is actively preparing to defeat floods once again.

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CS0: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES URGENCY OF FLOOD CONTROL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Preventive Measures Against Flooding Must Be More Urgent and Adequate Than Those Against the Enemy']

[Text] The dike system in the river basins in North Vietnam has just gone through a severe test. A very difficult situation arose when typhoon No 4 brought about heavy rains and high flood waters at a time when the tide was rising. Water level alert No 3 was exceeded in all river basins. The water level in the Thai Binh River network and in Dap Cau (Luc Nam) was only 5 to 10 cm lower than that in 1971--the year with the greatest flood ever.

All the dike systems (including the centrally-operated and local ones) were firmly maintained except for some small dike sections which were damaged but were repaired in time. This was the result of the hard work done every year by millions of people and also of the sense of responsibility displayed by our cadres and army on the flood control front. However, dike protection still had certain shortcomings. A number of localities were not yet really ready to cope with the worst situation. When faced with the crisis, they became confused and passive because their preparatory plans were too rudimentary. In some areas, when the flood rose to the danger level and constituted a threat to dikes, there was nobody to carry out patrol and stand watch or this task was performed perfunctorily and the guard did not clearly understand what should be done. On-the-spot supplies were insufficient and not all the specified kinds were available. People in charge of direct, on-the-spot command lacked experiences and failed to firmly grasp the states of dikes and sluices. In some areas, the command post lacked the competent personnel to settle urgent matters on the spot. Signal and liaison was a very weak sector: Wire and wireless communication lines were almost completely cut off in areas affected by the typhoon and reports sent by low to high echelons and orders issued by high to low echelons were frequently delayed. When the river water level was rising, some areas were merely concerned with protecting back-up dikes and only tried to keep them higher than the fixed water level while neglecting to maintain the centrally-run dikes which had, therefore, to bear the brunt of the flood waters. These

serious shortcomings must be examined and sternly dealt with after a conclusion has been drawn from their study, and must no longer be allowed to occur again.

The inadequacy of overall preparations led to the unreadiness to cope with the most complex situation. Experiences gained over the years have demonstrated that August is the month of high floods, heavy rains and violent typhoons for North Vietnam. Nevertheless, dikes must not be allowed to break up in whatever hydrological situation and under whatever weather conditions. While the stability of dikes is an important condition for ensuring safety, watching and standing ready to cope with eventualities is also a very important factor. If the dike protection forces are weak and if the task of protecting dikes is inadequate, even strong dikes may break and cause great disaster. On the contrary, weak dikes may be firmly maintained if the dike protection task is carried out vigorously. Over the years, our dikes have been gradually consolidated but many sections have either cracked or been bored by termites and have thus deteriorated; consequently, dike protection is not a task to be neglected. An urgent duty of all villages and districts adjoining dikes is to promptly detect dike deteriorations right at the beginning and to effectively correct them. Minor deteriorations are usually the cause of dike breakups. The patrol and watch force and the dike management unit are responsible for constantly following up changes in the river water level and the state of dikes. On-the-spot, on-the-dike-surface commanders must have the ability and power to make a decision and take the necessary measures to initially deal with any dike deterioration.

A plan on the "rear" task and precautions against a dike breakup must be worked out minutely and comprehensively and carried out carefully. Another plan to divert and slow down the flood waters and to clear river beds must be urgently implemented according to a master plan formulated by the high level.

Though having no dike, the Trung Bo provinces must have an effective plan to prevent and avoid floods because their topographic features, constituted by high slopes and short rivers, are conducive to frequent, sudden and violent floods.

Though rarely hit by typhoons, the Nam Bo provinces must not either neglect the task of preventing and fighting typhoons and floods. They must draw a lesson from the experiences gained in the 1978 flood and, on this basis, determine an antiflood plan.

We must always act according to the guideline that precautions against floods must be more urgent than those against the enemy because floods are swift and violent. Only an active position can enable us to readily cope with all situations.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL INDICATES POST-TYPHOON TASKS FOR 10TH-MONTH CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Entirely Cultivate the 10th-Month Rice Area"]

[Text] Following typhoon No 4, the flooded ricefields in the Bac Bo delta represent a fairly large area. More than half of these ricefields are seedling-transplanted fields and seed-sown fields. Localities with flooded ricefields have promptly organized waterlogging control by using all means at their disposal. The agricultural, water conservancy and electricity sectors and others have closely cooperated with the various localities in overcoming the aftermath of the natural calamity and firmly maintaining production.

Owing to the persistent efforts exercised by people and cadres for many days and nights, nearly half of the flooded ricefields has been saved and the area affected by waterlogging rapidly reduced. At present, it is important that the typhoon-stricken regions continue to struggle against waterlogging, to transplant mature seedlings, to carry out transplanting once again in completely devastated fields and to sow additional seeds or perform direct sowing in order to cultivate the entire area reserved for the 10th-month crop. These tasks must be harmoniously carried out by each cooperative and for each field area according to a strict farming schedule with the objective of completing the sowing and transplanting of each rice variety within the fixed time limit.

An important measure to be taken to cultivate the entire planned area is to economically use the seedlings that have been saved from flooding. Since these seedlings have reached the point when they are fit for transplanting, they will grow older and will tiller--which will reduce the riceplants' productivity--if their transplanting is delayed. Areas not affected by floods must accelerate transplanting while areas still deeply immersed must pull seedlings out of the soil and soak them in water until ricefields are ready for a second transplanting.

There are several hundreds of thousands of hectares of fields which have been completely ruined or which are waiting for seedling transplanting. Since the amount of seeds necessary for additional and direct sowing is rather large and since the reserve in state warehouses is limited, it is necessary to try by all means to obtain seeds, either by borrowing or exchanging. The spirit of mutual assistance must be elevated: Nonflooded and mildly flooded areas must provide seeds and seedlings for seriously flooded and completely devastated areas. In areas where the water recedes slowly, it is advisable to transfer seeds and seedlings to places where the water has receded earlier in order to carry out sowing and transplanting on schedule. Deeply immersed areas which do not yet have fields at their disposal to sow seeds may obtain help by sowing seeds on higher lands. Every province and district must take all the necessary measures to harmoniously regulate the amount of seeds in their respective areas.

Due to the weather conditions and natural calamity, the number of fields where transplanting has been delayed is larger than that in the previous years. Therefore, once transplanting has been effected, it will be necessary to use additional fertilizers and to intensify weeding. Concerning fields which have been cultivated with the early 10th-month rice crop and the main crop but which have not been flooded and where riceplants are growing well, it is necessary to carry out weeding, to take care of riceplants, to prune them, to replace weak riceplants with strong ones and to promptly apply additional fertilizers.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES FIGHT WATERLOGGING, SOVIET EXPERTS HELP AT WORK SITES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] By putting 80 electric pump stations and 395 oil pumps into operation for many days and nights at a stretch, Ha Son Binh has managed to save 27 percent of the rice-cultivated area from waterlogging and 1,214 hectares of seed fields from flood. Workers of the electricity sector have urgently restored three wire networks leading to My Duc, Phu Xuyen and Chuong My and have actively connected the electric current from Van Dien to Tia-Phu Xuyen and Chuong My. Owing to this effort, electric pump stations have been able to operate at full capacity over the past few days.

Over the past more than 10 days, in the districts of My Duc, Ung Hoa, Thanh Oai, Quoc Oai and Phu Xuyen which have been seriously affected by waterlogging, thousands of people have gone to the fields everyday to delimit areas to bail out water to save riceplants and seedlings from waterlogging. Immediately after ricefields were flooded, people in the villages of Trung Tu, Phuong Tu and Kim Duong in Ung Hoa District pulled riceplants from low-level fields and immersed them in high-level fields and then replanted them after the water recession. Thuong Tin, Quoc Oai and Phu Xuyen Districts have taken the initiative in sowing seeds on yards and high-level fields and using short-term strains. To secure enough seeds for sowing, Ung Hoa and Thanh Oai Districts have borrowed paddy from farmers and mobilized the reserve seeds from the cooperatives' stores. The province has supplied 1,550 tons of seeds of various strains. The Ministry of Agriculture has provided a further 200 tons of "moc tuyen" seeds and transported them to cooperatives which have run short of seeds. By 5 August, Ha Son Binh has sown enough seeds to carry out transplanting on 83,000 hectares to fulfill the planned 10th-month rice area during the appropriate season.

In addition to securing enough seeds, Ha Son Binh had drawn up at an early time a plan to prepare sweet potato cuttings and also seeds of vegetables and subsidiary food plants for use in the winter production season. Mountainous districts such as Lac Son, Yen Thuy, Kim Bui, Luong Son and so forth have gathered enough sweet potato cuttings for future cultivation and for supply to the delta districts stricken by flooding and waterlogging.

In Phu Tien District (Hai Hung), flooding and waterlogging have affected some 9,000 hectares of 10th-month ricefields where seed sowing and seedling transplanting had been carried out, and have also stricken hundreds of hectares of seedlings. All laborers from old people to Level 2 and 3 students have gone to the fields to heighten their banks and to enclose small areas and have used bailing buckets and water carts to control waterlogging and save seedlings. Some 16 electric pump stations with 127 [electric] pumps and more than 100 oil pumps have been working days and nights. Also, 26 pumps belonging to 10 irrigation stations have been shifted to the task of draining fields and over 20 tractors have merged into temporary pumping teams to help installations faced with serious waterlogging.

To fulfill the planned area, cooperatives have helped mutually by providing paddy seeds, seedlings and manpower to one another in order to quickly carry out sowing and transplanting in the destroyed ricefields. The Dinh Cao, Nhat Quang, Doan Dao, Hung Dao and Hai Trieu cooperatives have pulled seedlings from high-level fields, replanted them onto low-level ones or used short-term strains for direct and dense sowing onto these areas and, after 15 to 18 days, thinly transplanted seedlings onto other fields. The 13 cooperatives situated in the kenaf region possess over 100 hectares of seedlings for transplanting onto the kenaf fields. These installations have transplanted these seedlings onto the fields which had just been saved from waterlogging and have also used short-term strain seeds for direct sowing onto the kenaf fields.

Soviet specialists at the Vang Danh Coal Mine together with technical cadres and workers of the Uong Bi Electromechanical Factory (Quang Ninh) have designed and successfully fabricated a 200-atm high-pressure hydro-oil [thuyr lwc] daauf jack. This type has been experimentally used in the mining area and has yielded good result. The factory is producing many 200-atm hydraulic jacks to supply to production installations to accelerate coal exploitation.

The Haiphong Maritime Construction Consolidated Enterprise in conjunction with the Maritime Construction Committee No 1 and the Soviet Specialists Group in service at the Haiphong Port transformation and expansion site have signed a pledge to emulate in neatly building 5 projects and engineering items including 5,000 square meters of goods storage fields, 2 cranes with stands No 31 and 32, beam light poles and drainage lines around warehouse No 13....

These construction items have been completed and commissioned in July.

The Soviet specialists have also cooperated closely with our technical cadres at the work site in specifically inspecting each stage and task, accelerating the construction speed and meeting the set quality requirements.

Together with the on-the-job Soviet specialists, cadres and workers at the construction site of the Go Dam Diesel Plant have pledged to emulate in neatly completing their daily tasks. The casting and forging workshop has surpassed by 5 percent the processing norms for various types of steel frames. Some concrete moulding teams have exceeded the set norms by 15 percent. The No 2 pipeline team has overcome the typhoon and rain aftermath, completed the building of 30 meters of road for automobiles and cranes and brought steel structures to the work site on schedule. This team has continued to lead the work site in retrieving cement bags for further use.

The engineering workshop has finished enclosing and protecting the area for partial assembly and installation of equipment to make it possible to assemble 300 diesel engines in time.

At the construction site of the Bin Son Cement Plant, Vietnamese cadres, party members and workers and Soviet specialists have decided to increase the construction and machine assembly speed 1.5 to threefold over the previous month and to set it as a goal for August.

The work site has focused on rapidly overcoming difficulties and re-adjusting reverter No 1 according to technical requirements. Led by engineer Nguyen Dan, the reverter machine-assembly team has innovatively manufactured a set of special support tools for use in repairing rollers and bearings. The machine assembly team led by Nguyen Quy Duyen has just made an unexpected achievement by assembling and installing 48 30-ton steel-reinforced concrete poles for clinker silos 7 days ahead of schedule. Youth Union members at the work site have finished and handed over 62 "Youth's Construction Items" to help with the air-starting of reverter No 1 and the execution of other construction works.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES COMBAT FLOODING OF TENTH-MONTH RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 60 p 1

VNA News Release: "Provinces of Southern Vietnam Sow, Transplant More Than 1 Million Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice, Faster Than Previous Season; Vinh Phu Transplants 11,800 Hectares in 7 Days; Quang Ninh Sows All Seedlings in Keeping with the Agricultural Season"

Text By 3 August, the provinces and cities of southern Vietnam from Quang Nam-Da Nang to the south had sown and transplanted nearly 1 million hectares of tenth-month rice, faster than during the same period last year. The provinces of An Giang, Dong Thap, Gia Lai-Kontum, Dac Lac and Lam Dong had basically completed the sowing and transplanting area plan. The provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Song Be and Minh Hai had achieved from 56 to 68 percent of the sowing and transplanting.

Generally speaking, the tenth-month rice of the provinces of southern Vietnam has developed well with few insects and disease compared with previous crops. Cooperatives, production collectives and farmers have concentrated to save the crop in a number of field areas where leafhoppers have appeared. The provinces and cities are supervising primary level agricultural production units in taking advantage of the time to rapidly sow and transplant the tenth-month rice in order to achieve and exceed the area plan while simultaneously well-achieving intensive cultivation methods aimed at achieving high yields.

The provinces of southern Vietnam are also urgently caring for the summer-fall late rice crop and rapidly harvesting the ripe plantings.

An Giang Province harvested more than 19,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with an average yield of 30 quintals per hectare. The provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Tien Giang and Hau Giang are also promptly harvesting the summer-fall rice. The yield of summer-fall rice harvested by Hau Giang achieved 25 quintals per hectare.

From 30 July to 5 August, the collective farmers of Vinh Phu Province took advantage of the time to immediately transplant to whatever extent the water receded, retransplanting and additionally transplanting 11,800 hectares of tenth-month rice and sowing more than 1,000 tons of seed to compensate for 100 percent of the flooded and waterlogged seedling area.

The Provincial People's Committee brought hundreds of cadres and workers from the water conservancy, agricultural, industrial, electrical, etc. sectors to the primary level units to assist cooperatives with large seriously flooded areas in the four districts of Phong Chau, Lap Thach, Tam Thanh and Song Lo to repair ditches and pumps in order to promptly drain the waterlogged areas and irrigate locations affected by drought. The province also supplied the cooperatives with 250 tons of fuel for operating 750 pumps, promptly resisting drought and draining waterlogged areas over nearly 10,000 hectares of tenth-month rice. The drainage pump stations of Cao Dai, Dam Ca were well-protected, remaining continuously active to assist 2,000 hectares of tenth-month rice to promptly recover from the flooding and waterlogging.

Cooperatives in the province have purchased an additional hundreds of thousands of tons of cattle and green manure to assure an average of 7.5 tons per hectare. The communications and transportation sector and the Agricultural Materials Corporation transported hundreds of tons of nitrogen fertilizer, 950 tons of potassium fertilizer, 7,000 tons of lime and 2,270 tons of apatite fertilizer directly to the districts and cooperatives for prompt application to the retransplanted fields.

By 6 August, Vinh Phu had transplanted 32,700 hectares of tenth-month rice, 50 percent of the area plan.

Quang Ninh concentrated forces to resist waterlogging in saving more than 65 percent of the rice and seedling area and has transplanted an additional number of seedlings. The districts of Yen Hung and Dong Trieu with nearly 2,000 hectares of flooded rice were supplied a sufficient amount of electric power by the Electric Power Management and Distribution Service for nine large pump complexes with a capacity of 22,000 cubic meters of hour per hour to operate continuously along with thousands of laborers building dams, enclosing areas, constructing dikes and draining water to save the rice. One-third of the newly transplanted tenth-month rice of Yen Hung District was flooded and was rapidly drained. Farmers in the district sowed seedlings in yards, on secondary land and over sandy slopes when the water receded to assure sufficient seedlings to transplant the entire area. Dong Trieu District urged cooperatives and cooperative member families to make adjustments in order to lend seed for transplanting the tenth-month crop in locations affected by waterlogging and flooding.

The Agricultural Service supplied the flooded districts with nearly 70 tons of seed paddy and other types of agricultural materials.

To the present time, Quang Ninh Province has sown all the seedlings, transplanted more than 60 percent of the tenth-month rice area and is striving to transplant the entire area before 20 August.

7300

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

REWARDS, PUNISHMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 Jul 80 p

[Article by Nguyen Thai Van, Central Board for the Management of Agricultural Cooperatives: "Rewards and Punishments in Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] In accord with Council of Ministers' Decision No 400-CP of 5 November 1979 concerning policies for distributing income in agricultural cooperatives, two aspects of providing rewards in the cooperatives -- money and grain -- must now be coordinated. When the grain production plans of the units exceed the set quotas, the cooperative must reserve 80 percent of the added yield for use in providing rewards. In this, 70-80 percent must be reserved to reward the units that have produced the added grain; the other 20-30 percent can be sold, in accord with the guided price, as a bonus to the animal husbandry units and sectors that have exceeded the quota plans of the cooperatives. In selling additional grain as a bonus, only sectors that produce products should be considered; those occupations that are managed based on the man-day purchase method, such as tailors, barbers and so on, must not be included. The money earned from selling bonus grain will be paid to the grain production units being rewarded. Concerning grain reserved for bonus sales to the sectors, it can be sold when at least one grain production unit exceeds the planned quotas concerning yield and a bonus has been calculated.

Depending on the scale and the amount of the cash bonus of each sector and occupation, suitable amounts of grain can be appropriated for bonus sales as follows: at cooperatives with expanded sectors and with large cash bonuses for the sectors, a maximum of 30 percent of the grain reserved for giving rewards can be reserved for additional sales; at cooperatives with sectors that have not been expanded and with small cash bonuses for the sectors, approximately 20 percent (or less) of the bonus grain can be reserved for additional

sales; if no sector has been awarded a cash bonus, all of the bonus grain can be reserved to reward the grain production units that have exceeded the planned quotas.

The grain reserved for bonus sales to the sectors must be distributed in proportion to the amount of money awarded in each sector.

In order to stimulate grain production, the cooperatives must thoroughly understand the following principle: the amount of grain awarded for one grain production man-day must be higher than that sold as a bonus for one man-day in other sectors.

As for production units that produce products such as tea, paint, vegetables, fruit and so on for sale to the state in accord with the two-way contract formulas, if they exceed the planned product quotas, they will be sold additional grain, through two-way exchanges, equivalent to the added products. Cooperatives can appropriate approximately 4 percent of the added grain in order to reward the cadres that lead the cooperative and the technical and professional cadres (excluding the leaders and deputy leaders of the units) when grain production throughout the cooperative exceeds the plans. This bonus grain must be sold at the guided price and distributed in proportion to the number of subsidy man-days of each cadre (except for those people with major shortcomings or those who have not fulfilled their duties).

Concerning cash bonuses, the cooperatives can appropriate 10 percent of the yearly profits in order to reward the production units and teams that have fulfilled or exceeded the quota plans. Those that can be rewarded include the cadres who lead the cooperative, the progressive laborers, outstanding emulators and the progressive units and teams in all the sectors. Distribution and use methods are as follows:

As for the cooperatives that fulfill or exceed the profit plans, above all, the units and teams that exceed the quota plans must be rewarded (they must be given a bonus of 70-80 percent of the profits in excess of the plans). As for hog raising, if there are deficits, 70-80 percent of the reduction in losses as compared with the plans can be given as a bonus. After bonuses have been given to the units and teams, approximately 50 percent of the amount remaining can be appropriated in order to reward the director and deputy director and the technical and professional cadres based on the number of subsidy man days of each person or based on the

principle: for every 1 percent increase in profits, give a cash bonus equal to 1.5 percent of the subsidy pay of each person (except for people with major shortcomings and those who have not fulfilled their duties); the other 50 percent can be used to reward the progressive units and teams, the progressive laborers and the outstanding emulators.

The cooperatives that have not fulfilled the profit plans can appropriate 10 percent of the profits for bonuses. After subtracting the portion given as a bonus to the units that have fulfilled or exceeded the quota plans, if little money is left, incentive bonuses should be given only to the units, teams, cadres and cooperative members who have scored good achievements.

In punishing a cooperative and the units and teams, things must be calculated in terms of value (money). If the contracted yield and profit plans have not been fulfilled because of a lack of responsibility, the units, teams and individuals must be fined. As for the crop growing units and teams, they must be fined 30 to 50 percent of the lost yield value based on the agreed on prices discussed and decided on by the cooperative member congress. As for sector units and teams, the fines can be higher but, at most, they must not exceed 70 percent of the profit deficit based on the plans.

As for hog raising units, the maximum fine must not exceed 50 percent of the losses in excess of the plans.

As for the cadres who lead the cooperative (excluding the unit leaders and deputy leaders), depending on the duties of each person, they can be fined. If they fail to fulfill the profit plans by a certain percentage, they can be fined that percentage as compared with the subsidy pay of each person. In the case in which the general production of the cooperative has shown a deficit (the planned man-day value has not been ensured), if this is not the result of a natural disaster, the fines must be heavier but the maximum must not exceed 30 percent of the subsidy pay of each person. If they have made major mistakes in guiding production and business, the cooperative cadres can be dismissed.

As for state cadres who have been sent to strengthen the cooperatives and who will work there for a long period (for one production season or longer), besides the wages paid them by the state, if the production of the cooperative or of the

production sector for which they are responsible exceeds the plans, they must be rewarded like the other leading cadres of the cooperative.

If a number of specialized units participate with the production units in carrying out a number of tasks in producing rice, depending on whether the yield exceeds or fails to fulfill the quotas, the production units and the specialized units must be rewarded or punished based on the number of man-days they participated in production (in cases in which they are rewarded, the man-days in which the production and technical regulations were not maintained must not be counted).

In the production units, concerning the cash and grain rewards, before they are given to the cooperative members, approximately 3 to 5 percent must be appropriated to reward the unit leaders and deputy leaders. The rewards must not exceed 50 percent of their income based on the subsidy man-days of each person. The amount remaining will be divided for the total number of man-days of the cooperative members in the unit (excluding the man-days in which the production and technical regulations were not fulfilled and the laborers who did not fulfill 90 percent of the set number of man-days and who did not have a legitimate reason for this). As for units that have been punished, the unit leaders and deputy leaders must bear part of the responsibility. The maximum fine must not exceed 30 percent of the subsidy based on the man-days of each person. After deducting the fines of the unit cadres, the remaining amount will be divided for the number of obligated man-days of each cooperative member in the unit (as for cooperative members who were sick, who were off to give birth and who took time off for other legitimate reasons, fines must be calculated based on the number of man-days actually worked).

In the specialized units, the amount of the monetary or grain bonus or fine must be calculated for the cadres and cooperative members in the units just like for those in other production units.

11943

CSO: 4209

THANH HOA FISHING INDUSTRY PRODUCTION DECLINE CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese : Aug 80 p 2

Article by Van Lung: "Thanh Hoa Fishing Industry; Labor Productivity Low, Product Management Still Poor"

Text Thanh Hoa has the potential to develop the marine products exploitation sector and to answer food requirements in the province and for export. Statistical data during the past 19 years has indicated that the output of marine products from the South China Sea is from 18,000 to 22,000 tons per year. Of the provinces in the northern portion of our country, Thanh Hoa has the second largest output of marine products after Nghe Tinh Province. Generally speaking however, fishing output is unstable and has a downward trend. During 1961, 22,580 tons of marine products were caught with the state purchasing 8,680 tons; during 1965, 19,500 tons were caught and 11,726 tons purchased, the largest amount ever purchased. During 1979, state capital and the rate of mechanization in the fishing industry increased but production and purchasing results did not increase at the same rate. Last year, Thanh Hoa caught 18,368 tons of marine products, the state purchased only 6,711 tons and the proportion of product sales obligations accounted for only 36 percent of the output.

The Thanh Hoa fishing industry for many years has been unable to achieve state plan norms (including catch outputs and product marketing).

Effectiveness of Concentrated Production Organization

The Thanh Hoa coastal area has many convenient estuaries for boats and ships to exit and enter such as Sung, Hoi, Ghep, etc. bays. Of the more than 14,000 workers engaged in ocean fishing, 7,370 are concentrated in the bay areas. If mechanically equipped in a rational and concentrated manner, the bay area alone could achieve a worthwhile marine product output. During 1979, the Marine Products Service confirmed that 60 percent of the 99 ocean fishing cooperatives had a size consistent with the management capabilities of the primary level cadres.

The size of the fishing cooperatives is reasonable and the number of powered boats has increased rapidly (from 7,200 horsepower in 1977 to 16,200 horsepower in 1979) but the production organization and labor management is poor, high economic effectiveness is still not achieved and negative aspects have appeared.

Experience learned during supervision of concentrated shrimp fishing at the beginning of 1980 proved that Thanh Hoa has the ability to organize production and well-manage products. Relying on the production experiences of the masses coordinated with mechanized equipment for the fishing industry, the two districts of Trung Son and Hau Loc in only a short time marketed nearly 53 tons of shrimp. During June 1980, the Marine Products Service also organized a phase of concentrated production using nets. At sea off the Yen River, 140 motorized boats and ships were concentrated to fish. Supplies and materials were concentrated for production. This method assisted in more favorable product management. On some days, the Hai Chau Marine Products Store alone marketed more than 17 tons of products.

The effectiveness of organizing concentrated production in season can only be effectively developed with the direct supervision of provincial level, specifically the Marine Products Service with the close cooperation of the district marine product committees and the concern of all sectors; banking, grain, food, etc.

This problem has appeared annually in the Thanh Hoa Province fishing industry. However, during the process, achievement supervision is not thorough, the supply of fuel and materials for production is simultaneously lacking, imprompt and unsynchronized and grain and supplies do not answer the needs of part of the production personnel. This occurrence drags on to create great obstacles for production. Moreover, the diligence and sense of responsibility of primary level cadres in many locations is still weak and product management is lax--some locations drifting and relying on the state and upper echelons.

The lack of equipment forced primary level units to rip up labor norms for each type of fishing. In netting with the use of lights, it was stipulated that each production unit would have 22 members but the size is commonly 25 to 26. Increasing the number of laborers in a fishing unit both creates obstacles for the production process and causes labor productivity to decline to a level where production results do not compensate for basic depreciation and expenses and simple reproduction even in one production unit cannot be achieved.

Production practice has indicated that manual equipment must achieve an increase in labor productivity of 3 tons of fish and up; if mechanized equipment is used, 5 tons and up must be achieved before an average man-day value can be created for the laborer.

Since 1960, the average fishing labor productivity throughout the province has not achieved 1.6 tons per laborer for any year. A contradictory occurrence is that labor productivity during the era of manual equipment was

higher than during the years of mechanized equipment. From 1967 to 1974, productivity achieved only 700 to 910 kilograms per laborer per year.

The data above does not accurately production results. This is the consequence of loose management and of work methods not relying on the principle of distribution by value but of division by product. Are the lives of a large part of the families engaged in fishing planned on the number of fish divided after each voyage? Is this the source of occurrences in which production is hidden and reduced and of unwillingness to engage in concentrated production in accordance with the supervision of the province and district?

The Key Is Still Management

Production during the first 5 months of the year of the Thanh Hoa fishing industry has declined. Compared with the same period last year, all six districts and towns along the coast suffered a fairly serious decline in marine product output and marketing. The two districts with the highest output, Tinh Gia and Quang Xuong, attained only 51 to 97 percent in output and 41 to 46 percent in marketing compared with the first 5 months of 1979. Sam Son attained only 21 and 13 percent of the norms above. Along with difficulties caused by changes in the source of profits from floating fish and losing the round sprat season, the root is still management.

After studying the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the Thanh Hoa Province People's Committee issued Directive 24 on strengthening the fishing cooperatives, promoting production and upgrading product management. The directive contained a section which stated, "It is necessary to unify management, unify business within the cooperative, achieve a system of distribution by labor...truly develop the collective ownership of the cooperative member in economic management and distribution," etc. The directive also confirmed the productivity level of each type of fishing and each type of equipment. From this, an obligation level of rational product sales to the state was established. The primary level business production units considered this an important factor in assuring the collection ownership of the labor, clarifying most of all the product management and distribution steps.

Nevertheless, old ineffective management with division by product is still common. During the first part of 1979, a number of fishing cooperatives in Hoang Thu Village of Hoang Hoa District were provided 26 motorized boats with 684 horsepower, three circular nets, 10 square nets and 117,000 dong in loans for production expenses. With 372 laborers, the cooperatives in 1 year only produced 240 tons of fish (of a planned 800 tons) and sold the state 47.7 tons while the state supplied in return 220 tons of grain (calculated by the number of those engaged in fishing). A number of other cooperatives with unfulfilled obligations still sold fish at bilateral prices.

On the basis of developing production to raise the living standards of the laborer, this is proper thinking. However, thinking only of the rights of the cooperative member while neglecting cooperative and state rights easily

leads to a "misery" situation. Not a few cooperatives consider that marine products produced are due to the efforts of the cooperative member and do not recognize the great investment of the state in order to confirm their obligation and responsibility to contribute products in return. The problem of market management along the coast of Thanh Hoa must be examined in an overall, widespread, thorough and total manner, especially fuel trading at sea and in the estuary areas.

During the days of June, markets along Route 1 and the coast set up stands everywhere to sell fish of all types: roasted, steamed and stacked fish, shrimp, dried squid, etc. but only to serve those with much money (the price of cod at San Son at one time rose to 25 dong per kilogram). During the past 3 months however, of more than 3,035 tons caught, the state was able to purchase only 749 tons of fish and shrimp of all types. Also during this period, the state issued the primary level fishing units more than 32,000 bamboo plants of various types, 27.7 tons of jute screen, 22 tons of synthetic netting, rope and line, more than 34 meters of sail cloth, more than 400 tons of fuel and many other supplies.

The supply of materials, equipment, grain and other things was at times imprompt and unsynchronized. This is a common difficulty but the time has come to show those engaged in fishing and even the cooperative cadres that their method of making a living for the past many years is not honest. A phenomenon of "rich people and impoverished country" has formed within the fishing industry in Thanh Hoa. State capital invested in the Thanh Hoa fishing industry to the present time has reached more than 36 million dong but present assured assets have still not exceeded 25 million dong. During 1973, the state loaned the fishing industry 7.3 million dong but was able to purchase only 3,907 tons of marine products.

It is necessary to also reexamine the direction of investments for the fishing cooperatives and possibly to boldly adjust the materials and equipment in locations where low economic effectiveness is recognized.

Directive 24 of the Provincial People's Committee set forth important missions for the fishing industry but during the achievement process, primary level fishing units have not yet thoroughly understood the relationship three interests: the state, collective and laborer. Interests of the collective and the state have been neglected. The fishing industry has not only been unable to answer part of the food needs of agencies, enterprises, state farms and state forests but has also great losses to the state budget.

Of the 99 fishing cooperatives, 25 units last year completed and exceeded primary norms. While fishing production has many difficulties, there are still not a few who require setting an example in labor, work and in happily and boldly struggling against negative occurrences harmful to the collective economy and the property of the state. However, there still many cadres who work little but want to enjoy much. Quang Xuong District alone had up to 11 cooperatives (out a total of 32) which had to dismiss or remove from the party

members who were poor key cadres. At the present time, the Quang Xuong District Party Committee is continuing to strengthen and uphold the concept of responsibility and management capabilities of the cadres and party members in fishing cooperatives. Through production activity stimulating the masses to participate in party development and to criticize cadres and party members, the district has promoted young cadres of confidence and ability. These tanks must be expanded among the coastal districts.

With good capable cadres of high production organization, labor management and production management standards struggling to overcome negative aspects, the Thanh Hoa fishing industry will make good changes.

7300

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION—On 16 June, the Municipal People's Committee has sent to all branches and echelons a message that pointed out: "Electricity supply is running into difficulties that may continue until the end of June, while industrial and agricultural production has urgent needs. Based on electricity supply on hand, the Municipal People's Committee advocates electricity distribution in the following order of priority to address forthcoming needs: 1. Industry: Supply electricity to important installations of central and municipal governments, to enterprises and plants serving the essential needs of the city people such as food processing, water distribution, printing, etc..., and to installations producing merchandise for export. 2. Agriculture: Insure electricity for water pumps, especially for large source pumping in order to support the plan of timely seed sowing, and support the transplanting requirements of the tenth month rice area to meet the needs of fighting drought and insect eradication for vegetables. No supply will be available for threshing rice and for cooperatives' small machines. Districts and cooperatives must address those needs with other appropriate means (for those places having used up their electricity, the Electricity Service and the district People's Committee should work cooperatively to seek practical solutions under the premise that the abovementioned priority sectors should not be adversely affected). 3. Electricity for city dwellers' domestic use: Lighting is assured only for the night time, but it should be used sparingly to save electricity for production needs." [Text] (Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jun 80 p 1] 9458

CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SHORT SUPPLY OF INFANT FOOD DISCLOSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Tran Hong Ky, of the Economic Planning College, in "Reader's Opinion" Column: "Why Did Production Stop at the Hoang Mai Flour Enterprise?"]

[Text] The Hoang Mai (Hanoi) Flour Enterprise produced a large quantity of flour as an infant food. Over the past few years, production was frequently interrupted (each year the enterprise operated for only 4 or 5 months). There were two principal reasons: The supply of raw materials and bags was not assured and the Grain Service merely fixed norms but did not take care to take measures to implement them. To overcome this difficulty, the enterprise had to buy additional raw materials at the open market prices or agreed prices. As a result, the manufacturing cost of flour rose. The enterprise had to deduct part of the vermicelli processing profit to make up for the loss incurred in flour production. The amount of flour stagnating in its warehouse increased while children in both the city and suburbs did not have flour to eat for several months! This state of affairs not only caused capital stagnation but also badly affected the implementation of the enterprise's plan on production, consumption, profit and manufacturing cost. In our opinion, the principally responsible circles were not the enterprise and commercial agencies but the Grain Service and its subordinate offices. In the past, the consumption of flour was rapid because it was handed over to the commercial sector. There were, of course, some negative practices such as the fact that this commodity "wandered" into the traders' bags instead of reaching the consumers--that is, children! To solve this problem, the Grain Service exercised its right to distribute flour by transferring flour to its grain offices after reckoning the number of children; these offices then distributed flour among their subordinate shops. At the outset, this distribution method proved effective; however, some time after, people noticed that the supply gradually became scarce--that is, it was effected only once instead of 5 to 10 times within a fixed period. As a result, flour bags were piled up in the enterprise warehouse, sometimes for 3 or 4 months. Following the enterprise's repeated requests, the Grain Service replied that it would remind its offices to come to the enterprise to take flour out. But, to date, only a few units have come to take delivery of small

amounts of flour. This situation forced the enterprise to shut down since 11 July 1980. Had this quantity of flour been circulated, the grain agencies would be a little bit more busy (because they would have more paperwork...) but scores of thousands of children would have flour to eat and the flour enterprise would have made some profit.

May we suggest that the Grain Service and offices in Hanoi implement the economic contracts on raw material supply and production consumption signed with the enterprise and that they set forth clear-cut guidelines for rational distribution in order to ensure that the commodity reach the right consumers and be consumed quickly.

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LABOR

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON SENDING MORE PEOPLE TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Jul 80 pp 1,4

[Text] On 28 June, the Municipal People's Committee has issued a directive ordering the mobilization of groups of families to participate in the building and strengthening of new economic zones in Lam Dong.

After pointing out that the number of workers and family groups sent to Lam Dong in March and April have produced the first crop which was the main 1980 crop, the directive noted the strengthening of family groups and workers who had gone and the continuation of the mobilization of family groups to join in the building of new economic zones for timely preparation of the production of the second 1980 crop.

The directive indicated the following policy line and specific measures:

--District People's Committees that sent workers and family groups to the Lan Thanh area early this year will, in conjunction with the Hanoi Committee for the building of economic zones in Lam Dong, continue to improve the organization and management and create adequate living and working conditions for Lan Thanh so that they can be tranquil and participate enthusiastically in production. Political and ideological education, the idea of collective ownership will be strengthened and emphasized. Carefully classify and evaluate those workers lacking qualifications and resolutely send them back to their local areas.

--Continue the mobilization of family groups, especially those that had sent workers to Lam Dong to harvest the first crop, in order to plant the second crop on time on reclaimed wasteland areas, to form as soon as possible four new cooperatives in the Lan Thanh area. Focus on the mobilization of key villages of the districts.

--District People's Committees will dispatch cadres who are capable, enthusiastic and possessing high spirit of responsibility to reinforce cooperative management committees. This is essential for cadres who will be the cooperative's directors, planners and accountants.

In relation to the districts of Hoa Duc, Dan Phuong, Phuoc Tho, Thach That, besides selecting cadres to reinforce the nucleus of the cooperative's management committees, it is necessary to assign cadres with full authority to take care of general matters and to select cadres of the police, district militia, culture, education, trade branches and district youth union branch groups, to handle the respective district affairs in a synchronized and total manner. According to specific situations, the cadres' tour of duty including travel time, will be determined by district and ward People's Committees (cadres' wages are paid by wards and districts).

Cooperatives of zones and districts under Nam Ban need to be strengthened in the areas of organization, management and direction of production. As consolidation progresses, we will continue to settle people in consolidated areas and rapidly bring about economic effect and stable living conditions for cooperative members.

--Carry out the policy, the state and the people work together. Directive number 18 of the Municipal People's Committee has authorized units to set up new economic funds.

The new economic funds essentially are drawn from the people. Depending on the situation, characteristics, standard of living of the people and of cooperative members, People's Committees of city wards and districts will determine the forms and levels of contribution that are appropriate to their areas. Artisan industry and handicraft cooperatives, central and local industries may donate installation equipment, tools, products.. (produced by cooperatives and industries through overtime or in excess of plans..) that are applicable to production development and for life in new economic zones. (in an immediate future), do not solicit contributory work from cadres, workers, employees on the staff of organizations and enterprises.

City ward and district People's Committees will tightly control new economic funds and will open accounts according to current regulations at district and city ward banks, finance bureaus and food bureaus that are administered by sectors and districts.

Use of these funds is essentially directed to support production development, stabilization of fellow countrymen's lives in new economic zones, liquidation of properties and payment of subsidies to departing family groups [and?] to start funds for new economic zones in Lam Dong.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

CATHOLICS IN HO CHI MINH CITY URGED TO BUILD, DEFEND FATHERLAND

Hanoi CHINH NGHIA in Vietnamese 24 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] On the morning of 15 July 1980, the Ho Chi Minh Municipal Committee for the Mobilization of Catholics To Build and Defend the Fatherland met to review the tasks done in the first 6 months of 1980 and to discuss those to be carried out in the last 6 months of this year.

After debating, the Mobilization Committee unanimously set forth the following tasks for the last 6 months of the year: Actively motivate catholic people to overcome difficulties to step up production and over-fulfill the 1980 plan norms; eagerly carry out the task of defending the fatherland's security; satisfactorily implement the policies of the government, Front and Church, and positively participate in learning from and multiplying the progressive typical models that have emerged in the city. The committee will organize political activity drives to celebrate the 35th National Day on 2 September and the great holidays of 19 and 22 December this year. It will continue to motivate and organize the study of the circular of the Vietnam Bishops' Congress as well as the study and application of the law on marriage and family. It will also motivate priests to associate the teaching of the Gospel with the struggle against negative practices such as illegal and dishonest trade, gamblings....

Regarding the preservation of the fatherland's security, the committee discussed a plan to actively motivate the Catholic youths and people to readily fulfill the military obligation and to produce to contribute to the movement "for the fatherland's front line" and so forth.

The committee also debated a plan to organize a congress to extol and study progressive models emerging from among the Catholic circles in the city.

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[already translated]

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(Article by Bui Ngoc Chuong)

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The Entire Army Acts in Accordance With Orders: Raising the Professional Level of Our Army (pp 25-34)

(Article by Col. Gen. Le Trong Tan [LEE TRONGJ TAANS]) [being translated]

The Development of Soviet Military Art During the Great War for National Defense, 1941-1945 (pp 35-51)

(Article by Armored Lt. Gen. H. Radzievski, M.A. in the Military Science of the Soviet Union)

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(Article by Van Duy [VAAN ZUY])

During the Anti-U.S. Resistance War for National Salvation: Fully Understanding the Party's Political and Military Lines, Victoriously Fulfilling the Military Missions on the Battlefield (pp 62-79)

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(Article by Le Ba Duy, Deputy Director of the Scientific-Technical Department of the Ministry of Marine Products)

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(Article by Ho Tho, Acting Director of the Scientific-Technical Department of the Ministry of Marine Products)

The Floods and Storms of 1978 and the Scientific Problems They Posed (pp 11-13)

(Article by Truong Chi Tan, cadre with the Department of Construction-Communications-Irrigation-Scientific Technical Management Department of the State Scientific-Technical Commission)

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(Article by Pham Kim, Deputy Director of the Otorhinolaryngology Institute)

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(Article by Tran Kien, Vice-Chairman of the Biology Faculty of Hanoi Normal College No 1)

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(Article by Vo Xuan Trang, Instructor in Linguistics, Hue Normal Higher School)

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